The New-York Times.

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Departure of the President from New-York for Albany.

Pleasant and Exciting Drive Through Central Park.

The Sail Up the River--Incidents Along the Route.

Enthusiastic Receptions at All the Towns.

Grand Military Reception at West Point.

The Albany Delegation Meet the Party on the River.

Address of the Mayor and Reply of the President.

Gov. Fenton Receives the President at Albany.

Grand Serenade in the Evening, and Speech by the President.

FROM NEW-YORK TO WEST POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

This has been a great day for West Point.

Very many great and many distinguished men have been here, but at no time before has a group so notable been seen upon the smooth parade as when to-day the President of the United States, and the men of mark who accompany him, accepted the hospitalities of the Military Academy and the escort of the grey-coated, white-trousered youth who here study and practice the art of killing made easy—in a four-years' course.

In order that the story may be properly continued we will start with the Presidential party, and give the

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY,

with its varied incidents, *seriatim*.

The fatigues of Wednesday's reception, the excitements of the superb ovation tendered to the illustrious guest of the great Metropolis, prepared President JOHNSON and his friends for a good night's rest. For this the accustomed hand of DELMONICO had made fullest preparation, and the President slept a sleep that would have known an exceeding late awakening had not the inexorable demands of the Committee made it necessary for a very early rising, an exceedingly quiet breakfast, and a taste of New-York's morning air.

Heartily refreshed by nature's sweet restorer, balmy, &c., Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SEWARD and Gen. GRANT were waited upon by the Mayor and members of the Committee, at the pleasant hour of 6:30 A. M. Shortly thereafter breakfast was served and the morning papers discussed.

At this hour there were several hundreds of people anxiously waiting outside of the hotel, not in hopes of getting any of the breakfast, but desirous of seeing the President in whom they confide, his advisers whom they respect, the great captain whom they trust. The populace were quite orderly, and kept the most respectful quiet. The Committee even found no fault with them. "About this time" a number of elegant "turnouts" turned into Fourteenth-street and drew up in front of the hotel. The crowd naturally grew large and larger, until there became quite a grand assemblage of the sovereigns. The carriages, some thirty in all, sufficed to quell the popular impatience for some time, the first two being particularly noticeable. The first was the one in which the President drove to the City Hall; the next was the picnic drag of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, before which stood four superb animals, the very sight of which sufficed to warm the coldest cockle of a horseman's heart.

At 7½ the party were ready for the

CENTRAL PARK DRIVE,

and made their appearance on the sidewalk. Mr JOHNSON's face was instantly recognized, and from the moment of his coming out he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering, as were also Mr. SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEADE.

The President, Mr. SEWARD, Mayor HOFFMAN and one of the Civic Committee rode in the first carriage, which was drawn by six noble horses, driven by HEWITT, the jolly jehu of the American Express Company; the second carriage contained Gen. GRANT, Gen. MEADE, Admiral RADFORD, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Col. MORROW, Col. MOORE, and the owner, Mr. JEROME, who held the ribbons in his own firm hand. The other carriages held the members of the Citizens' Committee, but I really believe there wasn't an Alderman present.

At a brisk pace the President and his friends were whisked up the avenue, receiving everywhere the courteous and kindly greeting of the citizens downward bound. Very many hundreds of people had gathered at different points to shout their welcome and good-bye, and as the party sped along the unembarrassed route the cheering of enthusiastic Gothamites gave evidence of the heartiness of the city's regard. Racing under ordinary circumstances is not permitted in the Central Park, but military necessity has done much in late years, and GRANT has not forgotten how to take the responsibility. He took it; also the reins from Mr. JEROME, and with a long nine in his teeth and a twinkle in his eye, drove up by the side of HEWITT's six, and quietly gave him the challenge.

HEWITT accepted the challenge and gave the rein to his nags. So did GRANT. The dust didn't fly but the wheels did and the horses seemed to. On and on, with increasing speed, the "rival establishments" raced along, until the non-driving gentlemen in GRANT's drag began to consider with some anxiety the probability of a safe arrival. Four horses can always outstrip six, but four such horses would be difficult to match at any time, and in a short half mile GRANT's team beat the boots (or shoes) off of the other.

The President seemed to enjoy the sport, and I trust he did. The Park was in apple-pie order, the drives were excellent, the air was cool and bracing, and every element conspired to make the trip delightful and memorable.

After viewing the beauties of the Park, the President was driven at a jolly good rate to Manhattanville, where he found the steamer *River Queen* with the ladies of the party and some other friends in waiting. The people of the vicinity had gathered *en force*, and heartily cheered the party as they left their carriages and went to the steamer. The party was enlarged at this point by the addition of Maj.-Gens. Custar, Rousseau, Fullerton and Steedman, regular invited guests, and by Richard Schell, Henry Clews, Hollis White, Arthur Leary, Major Fancey, Daniel Develin, C. K. Garrison, Maunsell B. Field, Col. Knapp, Judge Daly and Judge Pierpont.

As the *River Queen* left the pier and headed

UP THE RIVER,

the assembled crowd hurrahed and shouted and waved hats and handkerchiefs most enthusiastically. The passing steamers and other craft saluted by whistle on the dropping of their colors, and on every hand the most extravagant demonstrations were made. The trip was marked by no incident of special note. The river's banks were never more beautiful at this season of the year, and the heavens were clear and cloudless. Everything was as it should be; the crowd on the boat was not excessive, and the civilities extended to the President and his suite were well intended and most acceptable.

The boat made good time, approaching the line of West Point ground at a little after 11, at which time the river was fairly alive with little craft of various nature, whose occupants testified in every possible manner their respect and regard for the distinguished visitor.

The arrival of such a distinguished party as this was an event of no small moment, and the

ARRANGEMENTS AT WEST POINT

were made in such manner as in the opinion of the Superintendent would best secure the greatest possible *éclat* and demonstration. Major-Gen. GEO. W. CULLOM, the old and highly respected Superintendent, was relieved on the 28th of this month, and succeeded by Brig.-Gen. PITCHER as Superintendent. Gen. CULLOM has been of great service to the Academy. When he came here he found it in a bad way pecuniarily, and at once set himself to the work of disembarrassing it, and raising it to a standard of excellence in every department. He has had violent opposers and many severe critics, but it cannot well be denied that his very "old maidishisms" of particularity, regularity and incessant inquiry into details did much toward what the historian of the Point, Capt. BOYNTON, might term the conglomerous harmony of a working whole. Gen. CULLOM is an honored member of the Corps of Engineers, and it is no secret in political and army circles that in certain influential quarters exists an avowed hostility to the Academy and its present system of management. Last year this hostility assumed organized shape, and made itself felt to a limited extent. One of the chief causes of opposition, and one, too, which has a certain air of plausibility about it, is, that in the selection of a superintendent too narrow a sphere is examined, too limited a number of men are open to appointment. The Corps of Engineers is, to be sure, a small body, but it is composed of men who were graduated from the best places of their class, who were best posted in the higher range of science, and ranked their fellows in matters of attainment and ability. While the selection, then, is confined to this corps, the Academy cannot fail to have a superintendent who, while thoroughly familiar with the mere military requirements of the past, is also, from the natural bent of his mind, the practice of his life and the duties of his position, equally familiar with the scientific and ethical necessities of a first-class institution of learning. The officers of the Engineer Corps feel a commendable and natural pride in the Academy, and all that pertains to it; they are continually studying its interests and suggesting its improvement; they have no political ends to serve or interests to advance, and nothing but the absolute good of the institution can in any way receive their coöperation, unless they are at once recreant to duty and devoid of the *esprit de corps* which for so many years has been a distinguishing characteristic of the body. The proposers of a plan by which the superintendency shall be thrown open to competition of the entire army, argue that in this way the field of selection for good men would be greatly enlarged. It seems to me that this is one of these puzzling swords which cut both ways, for the field is just as wide for the selection of incompetents as it is for the selection of good men, while no one will pretend that incompetents can hold a place for a moment in the Engineer Corps, composed as it is of the best men of every class. At all events the present rule has been observed for more than sixty years; the corps took hold of the Academy when it was a mere nothing, and have advanced it to its present proud preëminence, and with allowable gratulation they point to its acknowledged position among the scientific schools of the world as evidence of the skill with which it has been conducted.

Having succeeded in his purpose of making the Academy what it is; having fairly worked himself sick, until, like his famous stone pier, he was almost ready to slide into the river and never reappear, the General has been relieved, his successer being a soldier of unblemished reputation, marked proficiency in scientific attainment, and an enthusiastic faith in the usefulness of West Point and its famous college. His name is PITCHER.

Having been notified of the coming of President JOHNSON, Gen. PITCHER issued the following:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 112.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1866.

The President of the United States is expected to visit this post to-morrow, between 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M. On his arrival he will be met by the Superintendent and the military staff at the South wharf, and from thence escorted to the library in the following order:

1. Cavalry Detachment, } Commanded by
2. Band, } Col. H. M. BLACK.
3. Engineer Company.
4. President and Suite.
5. The Military Staff.

On the arrival of the escort in front of the library a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the Cadets' battery, under the direction of the Instructor of Artillery.

The members of the Academic staff will assemble in the library immediately preceding the entrance of the distinguished visitors, and there be presented to the President. At 11:30 A. M. the encampment of the cadets will be broken up, after which the President and suite, accompanied by the Academic staff, will review the corps of cadets on the general parade.

All officers of the army temporarily at the post are invited to accompany the Superintendent during the presentation and review.

At 12½ P. M. the President will be escorted, as upon his arrival, to the steamer, and upon the appearance of the latter around Gee's Point, a national salute of thirty-six guns will be fired by the cadets from the north crest of the plain, under the direction of the instructor of artillery.

The Offier of the Day will see that the grounds and points herein named are not obstructed, and to aid him the police force will be strengthened to one hundred men from the artillery detachment, and placed under his command as long as their services may be required. By command of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant.

THE DAY

was all that mostthe devoted Johnsonmen could desire, the most romantic of lovers suggest. Neither hot nor cold, but with atmospheric perfectness its morning broke across the mountains beyond the river, and as if made to order for this occasion, only developed hour by hour toward the perfect day. At an early hour the little ferry-boat *West Point* was put to its utmost mettle to meet the requirements of the throngs of people who crowded toward the Point. Every train brought its loads of them, every steamboat its vast addition. The police arrangements were, of course, admirable. The great BOYNTON was arlelistically ubiquitous. He is the Adjutant and executive of the Superintendent and the Post, and what he deems impossible is simply not worth trying for. Seated in his cosy apartment, Gen. PITCHER gave his directions; seated in the office adjoining BOYNTON stamped them with the official "By order," flourished his fancy signature and the thing was done. Up here, as in the Orient, to hear is to obey. Everybody is expected to hear everything, consequently all orders are obeyed. But it was too funny to see the thousand and one members of that popular institution "the Press," attempt to pump Capt. BOYNTON. They might as well try to revive the occupant of an Egyptian burial casket. He never knows anything about anybody, and wouldn't for $10 a word, unless the Superintendent unseals his festive lips; then he's a perfect Niagara of information, and rolls out the cataract of knowledge at an overwhelming rate; shorthand reporters alone can take him. On this occasion he was polite, but like a very close oyster-shell, he was full of meat, but would'nt give a mouthful.

At the hour appointed the

MILITARY STAFF,

consisting of:

Capt. Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Adjutant.
Surgeon John F. Head, A. M., M. D.
Assistant Surgeon Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, M. D.
Capt. Henry M. Robert, Engineers, Treasurer.
Brevet Major William Sinclair, Captain, Third Artillery, Quartermaster.

and the members of the

ACADEMIC STAFF,

consisting of

Dennis H. Mahan, LL. D., Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

William J. Twining, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Principal Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

William A. Jones, First Lieutenant Engineers, Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Joseph C. Clark, Jr., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain U. S. A., Principal Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Josiah H. Kellogg, Captain U. S. A., Erskine Gittings, Brevet Major U. S. A., and First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Albert E. Church, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Herbert A. Hascall, Captain Fifth Artillery, Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

George A. Kensel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Stephen C. Lyford, Captain of Ordnance, Edward R. Warner, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Tully McCrea, Brevet Major U. S. A., First Lieutenant First Artillery, Assistant Professors of Mathematics.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing.

Joseph P. Farley, Captain Ordnance, Principal Assistant Professor of Drawing.

James McMillan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Hyacinth R. Agnel, Professor of the French Language.

Francis A. Davies, Captain Sixteenth Infantry, Principal Assistant Professor of the French Language.

James McMillan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry; Malbone F. Watson, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professors of the French Language.

Rev. John W. French, D. D., Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

John S. Poland, Captain Second Infantry, Principal Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

Francis L. Guenther, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Robert Catlin, Brevet First Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant U. S. A., Assistant Professors of Geography, History and Ethics.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Lorenzo Lorain, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Principal Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Frank B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Patrice de Janon, Professor of the Spanish Language.

Edward G. Bush, Captain Tenth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.

Henry M. Black, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major Seventh Infantry, Commandant of Cadets, and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander Piper, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.

John McL. Hildt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

Abraham K. Arnold, Captain Fifth Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Jacob F. Kent, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

John Egan, Brevet Major U. S. A., First Lieutenant First Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander S. Clarke, First Lieutenant First Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.

Henry M. Robert, Captain of Engineers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

Alfred Mordecai, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

William H. H. Benyaurd, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Commanding Company "A," Engineers.

William A. Jones, First Lieutenant Engineers, on duty with Company "A," Engineers.

Antoné Lorentz, Sword Master.

met at the Superintendent's headquarters, where they paid their respects to Gen. PITCHER, and prepared to take their assigned part in the ceremonies of the day.

In the meantime,

COL. H. M. BLACK,

who is considered one of the handsomest men in the army, the well-beloved commandant of the post, had gotten his force in hand, and waited the movement of the official head. The Cadets looked splendidly. Every man of them was dressed in faultless taste and with absolute cleanliness; their faces, buttons and boots shone like polished mirrors; their white trowsers reflected the beating sun like a burnished plate of bronze; their gloves were as white as the falling snow, and their muskets glistened like the sunlit glaciers.

The booming of the cannon announced the coming of the President, and in pursuance of the special order, Gen. PITCHER and his military staff proceeded to the pier, where the

PRESIDENT WAS RECEIVED

with all the honors.

Escorted by an infantry and cavalry detachment, the President was taken to the library, where the members of the academic staff and a numerous retinue of officers were presented to him, to Secretary SEWARD and Gen. GRANT. After which the programme as prescribed in the Superintendent's order was carried out to the letter. The scene was signally impressive. The cadets were admirably in hand, the crowd was immense, the day was fine, the air delicious, and for a novelty on the trip the charm of military precision was added to the demonstration.

The affair could not have been managed better. Every detail was arranged with reference to the symetery of the whole, and necessarily, the outworking of the plan secured a harmony of procedure that was admirable.

After receiving the hearty demonstrations of the thousands of visitors, and shaking cordially the hands of many an honest fellow, the President and suite were escorted in the same manner back to the steamer, which immediately put off amid the cheering and huzzaing of the excited assemblage which had gathered there to bid him God-speed.

FROM WEST POINT TO ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 30.

LEAVING WEST POINT.

The Presidential party left West Point at 1 P. M. and reëmbarked for this city. A large portion of the immense concourse of people who had congregated upon the Academy Grounds attended the escort to the boat, and respectively cheered the President, SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT. The scene of the departure was grand in the extreme, and partook hugely of an ovation. The men rent the air with vociferous cheering, and the fair sex, gotten up in their most bewitching style, waved their handkerchiefs and otherwise added to the *eclat* of the occasion. At this point Postmaster-General RANDALL and lady took their departure, it being the intention of the latter to start for Europe next Saturday, Mr. RANDALL meeting the party again at Niagara Falls. Hundreds of people were assembled at different places all along the banks of the river upon each side.

AT NEWBURGH

the party was saluted by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, and the plaudits of a multitude of people. The boat ran quite close to this town and afforded the inhabitants a fine chance to see the distinguished excursionists up the river. At New-Hamburgh quite a large party had assembled, and a fine display of national colors was made. Every steamer met on the river was bedecked with a holiday suit, and saluted the party by whistling and bell-ringing. Indeed every species of craft and dwelling upon the river tendered testimonials of respect of a suitable and tasteful character.

GRAND DISPLAY AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

At Poughkeepsie a tremendous concourse of people were crowded together, and a tasteful display of bunting was made upon the wharves and housetops, and neighboring hills were jammed with vast numbers of people. As the boat passed the town some person shouted, "Where's ANDY JOHNSON." At this juncture, however, the President, Mr. SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT were discovered aft, and the crowd sent up lusty plaudits in their honor, and several cannon belched forth from neighboring hills. For a short time Poughkeepsie seemed like a Boston Fourth of July in the morning, such was the intensity of the demonstration. Cannon and small arms were discharged all over the shore side of the city, church bells were rung, factories and mills added to the patriotic din by the blowing of whistles, and thousands of workingmen, in their shirt-sleeves, rent the heavens with their vociferous shouts.

ABOVE POUGHKEEPSIE.

Upon the river side of all the small towns thirty miles beyond Poughkeepsie large delegations of the citizens paid tribute to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

At the Hudson River House salutes were fired and an immense amount of enthusiasm was displayed.

THE EXCITING SCENE AT HUDSON.

Four or five steamboats lying at the wharf were densely filled with men, women and children, and at other places near the river bank large crowds had assembled. The hill top presented a long line of spectators and many persons were scattered on the slope. Huzzahs were given and hats and handkerchiefs waved, while music from a band blended with the salute of cannon. The scene was not only interesting but pleasurably exciting. The President, Secretary SEWARD, Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. GRANT, Secretary WELLES and Postmaster-General RANDALL and all others on board the *River Queen* properly recognized the compliments bestowed. It was, perhaps, the most animated demonstration on the way from New-York.

AT STUYVESANT.

A salute was here fired and the usual salutations interchanged.

THE DELEGATION FROM ALBANY.

When within twelve miles of this city the steamer *Metamora* approached the *River Queen*, with the Mayor of Albany and a Committee of the City Council. Secretary SEWARD introduced His Honor the Mayor to the President; after which the Committee were presented by name to the President. Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. GRANT and other distinguished gentlemen of the excursion party were also introduced to the Albanians.

Mr. SEWARD pleasantly asked: "Have you room enough in Albany?"

The Mayor replied, "Yes, all are provided for." Mr. SEWARD continued: "Can we stop all night?" "Yes," replied the Mayor, "we have made ample provision for you."

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Albany I have the honor to tender to you, to the members of your Cabinet, to the distinguished officers of the army and navy, and the eminent gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, a cordial and emphatic welcome to our city. With regard to yourself, Sir, we beg you to accept this welcome, not simply as a mark of respect for the high position which you occupy as Chief Magistrate of the nation, but as a tribute to your personal worth, and as a grateful acknowledgment of your services to the country. We cannot forget how earnestly you espoused the cause of the Union at the outset of the late unhappy war, how zealously you devoted your masterly abilities, your time and untiring energies to its preservation; how nobly you supported the Administration of your lamented predecessor, and how, in the dark hours of disaster, you stayed his hands when they were heavy and cheered his heart when it was sad. Since your elevation to the Presidency, although responsibilities were thrown upon you far more momentous, if it were possible, than ever devolved upon any of your predecessors, you have exhibited the same fidelity to your official obligations, the same patriotism and the same incorruptible integrity.

In offering you, therefore, this warm and heartfelt greeting, we discharge a duty which we owe alike to you and to ourselves. Trusting that, under the blessing of God, and with the aid of the able advisers who compose your Cabinet, your Administration may result in the restoration of permanent harmony and good feeling as between all the States, we will only add: Long live the President! Forever live the Union!

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President said:

MR. MAYOR: I thank you for what you have said, and I am in hopes that those thanks will not be attributed to personal vanity. The distinction which you have made in welcoming me is exceedingly gratifying. You welcome me, first, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation—a distinction and respect due to so exalted a station; and then, in the most acceptable manner, you give your gratulation to me as a private citizen. In this trying and perilous condition of our country, an encouragement of this kind strengthens and inspires me in my determination to pursue and carry out the policy that I believe will result in the restoration of peace and prosperity to the Government and the country. I feel complimented and hopeful. All I can say in return is, I warmly thank you. I know how to appreciate such a welcome, and again I thank you most sincerely for what you have said to me, both as a Chief Magistrate and as a private individual and citizen. [Applause.]

A LARGE DELEGATION FROM TROY.

The Mayor and Common Council of Troy, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens on board the steamer *Emeline*, met the *River Queen* at Cayemans, and accompanied her to Albany, where the parties arrived at about 7 o'clock.

THE ARRIVAL AT ALBANY.

The wharves were densely lined with spectators to such an extent that the excursion party could scarcely reach the carriages. The greatest possible excitement everywhere prevailed. There was continuous cheering and firing of salutes and music. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession passed, and some in their anxiety crowded the carriage-way to peep into the faces of the excursionists.

The President's carriage was guarded by the Burgess Corps. They were accepted in the guard of honor by Secretary SEWARD before the party left Washington.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession passed up Broadway, and returning was received by the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments and the Fire Department—the latter comprising 600 members.

Along the route a number of buildings were illuminated, and flags and transparencies displayed. Rockets were fired and different colored pyrotechnics illuminated the streets. The hurrahing continued as the procession moved on its way. Finally at about 8 o'clock the procession halted at the Capitol, the Park of which was densely crowded with persons of both sexes and all ages and conditions.

GOV. FENTON'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Gov. FENTON received the President on the steps, and having shaken hands with him, delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: With high considerations for the Chief-Magistrate of the Republic, I address you words of welcome in behalf of our citizens and the people of the State whose capital you visit. We extend to you and to your suite hospitality and greeting, and desire your safe conduct as you go hence to pay honor to the memory of the lamented DOUGLAS, to the State also distinguished as the home and final resting place of the patriot and martyr LINCOLN. I have no power to give due expression to the feelings of this assemblage of citizens, nor to express in fitting terms the respect and magnanimity of the whole people upon an occasion so marked as the coming to our Capitol and to our homes of the President of the United States. In their name I give assurance to your Excellency of their fidelity, patriotism and jealous interest in all that relates to the good order, progress and freedom of all the States, of their earnest hope that peace will soon open up to the people of the whole land a new field of greater liberty, prosperity and power."

The President made no lengthy reply, but merely returned his thanks and accepted as the Chief Magistrate of the country the hospitalities of the State.

THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The President and party were then escorted to the Executive Chamber, where the Governor introduced the President to the Senators of the State and to the Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLES and others were subsequently introduced.

Secretary SEWARD said in the course of the conversation which followed that this Chamber and the place were altogether familiar to him.

THE PROCESSION.

After remaining a few minutes at the Executive Chamber the Presidential party withdrew, and the procession was reformed and was joined by the firemen, who flanked the military. The line of march was resumed down State-street and up Broadway to the Delavan House, where a dinner, given by the city, awaited the party. Over this route the scene was singularly brilliant—the firemen bearing torches and firing rockets, and the citizens joining with them in a display of many colored fireworks from their stores and dwellings.

The excitement on the streets of this city was greater in proportion to the population than in any city through which we have passed since we left Washington.

A SERENADE.

The President, to-night, about 10:30, was serenaded. There was a long-continued display of fireworks in front of the hotel. When the smoke had somewhat cleared away, three cheers were proposed, and given by the thousands who thronged the streets, for ANDREW JOHNSON. Three cheers were also given for Gen. GRANT. The President was on the balcony. He could not be plainly seen, and a light was called for. Secretary SEWARD said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: If you will only be still a voice will speak to you which you will know without a light.

Two lighted candles were then brought out, and one held on each side of the President. The President addressed the crowd as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In being here to-night it is not for the purpose of making a speech in the common acceptation of the term. I am here to-night on my way to the West, for the purpose of participating in or witnessing the laying of the chief corner-stone to one of our distinguished statesmen, who passed from time to eternity a short time since—the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. But in making the tour to the West for the purpose stated, I have been tendered hospitalities and kindness by the various public authorities of the cities, and now have received a similar honor from the citizens of this State and your municipal authorities. On approaching Albany, the seat of your State Government, I might say of the great State of New-York, a welcome has been tendered to me as a citizen—a welcome, a very cordial welcome has been tendered me by your worthy Mayor. While he approached and tendered to me a welcome and the hospitalities of the citizens as a citizen, he at the same time welcomed me as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, which was due to the position. Yes, he tendered hospitalities to me as a citizen of the States composing this glorious confederacy of ours. And now, in being before you, I do not appear in an official character. I appear, and I thank God I can so state it, as a fellow-citizen and as a citizen of one of the United States. The Mayor did not simply tender to me the hospitalities of Albany as the Executive of the Nation, but was willing to receive me, as I believe you all are, as his fellow-citizen and countryman on his way to the West. [Applause and three cheers.] In standing before you to-night, I do so as an American citizen, claiming protection and respect as a citizen of the United States. [Cries, "You shall have it."] I know, fellow-citizens, that slander and calumny, the foul whelps of sin, and a mercenary and subsidized Press, have attempted to poison the public mind in advance of those who are coming among you, and prepare the public mind for an unfavorable reception. [A voice: They can't do it here.] Fellow-citizens of the United States, what is it I have done to thus expose me? [A voice: Nothing.] What crime have I committed? If my crime consists in supporting the Constitution of the country, I stand before you to-night confessedly guilty. If vindicating the Constitution, and the Union formed under it, is a crime, I repeat, I stand before you to-night confessedly guilty. [A Voice—"You are not guilty."] If opposing those who were arrayed against the Union of the States and the Constitution be a crime, I am guilty. I care not for the opponents of the Constitution, whether they come from the South or the North. I am opposed to them. [Applause.] And let me tell you, my fellow-citizens, that while you have enemies to the perpetuation of the States in the South, you have got some enemies to the Union in the North. [A voice—That's so.] While some in the South were contending for the separation or disintegration of the States, others were contending in the North for the absorption and consolidation of all powers in the Government, [applause,] and because the Executive Department of this Government with the aid of your own distinguished son [applause] and others of my Cabinet have arrayed themselves against the encroachments of the Executive Departments and against the attempts to consolidate the Government in the legislative department, they are called traitors. If this be a crime, they are guilty. But I have no objection, and am willing to place our case before you as a jury. [Voices—"You are not guilty; you are doing right."] From my early life I have always been willing for the American people to be my triers. [Applause.] It is upon them in the past I have relied. It is on them I now rely. [A voice—"We'll see you through."] In them I always had an abiding faith. I have always relied on their intelligence, honesty and sound judgment to preserve the Union. We have just passed through a long and wasting civil war, and when we come to examine the object for which we went into the fight what did we declare? That it was for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The rebellion being suppressed the people of the States that went into the rebellion have accepted the terms you have proposed. But now, while we are trying to cement the States inseparably and forever, and the war has been declared at an end; and while FARRAGUT, [applause] under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, has done his duty on the high seas; and while GRANT, with his brave compatriots, has done his duty [cheers] and while the Secretary of State [cheers] has well performed his duty, and may I be permitted to say that while the Executive has tried to do his duty [applause], what is in the way of reconciliation? what remains to be done? [A Voice—Hang THAD. STEVENS. Laughter and applause.] I will tell you what remains to be done. There is one duty to be performed. (A Voice—Hang THAD. STEVENS. [General laughter.] What is the duty to be performed? You have one department of your Government throwing every impediment in the way, while the others are trying to restore and heal the breach which was made by the war. We have come to the point. The time is approaching for some other persons to do their duty. The bayonet and the bullet have done their duty in the field, and the time has come for the lovers of the people to do their duty at the ballot-box. [Cries of "We'll do it, depend on us."] I believe you will. So far as I am concerned, I have always relied on the people, and I have never been deceived. Applause. A voice—"We'll stick by you.]" The people know who their friends are, [applause, and a voice "That's a fact,"] and the American people, without calling me President, know that ANDREW JOHNSON is a friend of the people. [General applause.] Where is the speech I ever made, or the vote I ever gave, or the public duties I ever discharged that have not been for the promotion of the interests of the American people. [Voices, "You are right; you have always done it."] The President then defended himself against the charge of being a traitor, saying among other things, he had filled all the gradations of office from Mayor of his town to President of the United States. His measure of ambition was full. Then why should he be so denounced? What motive could there be to make him the traitor? I was, he remarked, placed on the ticket as a candidate for Vice-President in connection with ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Go back to the platform on which he and I were elected. I challenge the whole train of slanderers in power and out of it to put their fingers upon one single principle laid down in the platform from which I have departed. [Voices: You have not done it. You are all right."] Why, then, am I traduced? Because I refused to follow them in departing from the platform in the inauguration of measures that the people were not consulted about, and which were calculated to absorb their substance and impoverish them. After further proceeding on this subject he asked, where is the man who has accomplished more in the abolition of slavery than the humble individual who stands before you and those associated with him? Who was it that presented for the consideration of the Southern States that subject, and without their ratification of which the Constitutionrl Amendment could not have been adopted? [A VOICE—ANDREW JOHNSON.] Yes; it was with the advice and by the aid of your Secretary of State and the Cabinet. [Applause.] The President then touched upon other subjects, taking occasion to vindicate his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He concluded as follows: After passing through important events, I rely on you to complete whrt we have begun. The Southern States must now renew and occupy their former relations to the Government. It is for you to settle the question. I ask now are we prepared to go back after Southern people have been conquered and yielded to the supremacy of the laws, and after they have selected the sword as arbiter, and the issue has been decided against them, and now lie prostrate in the dust, so far as physical power is concerned—are you prepared to degrade, to disgrace them? [Voices, "No, no."] Do you want them to come back as equals? [Voices, "Yes."] And if they do come back, do you not desire, with magnanimity, to give them their former relations? [Cries, "Yes, yes, we do."] We want no State but as an equal, and then all the States can go forward as one people, bound together with fraternal ties to last for all time. [Tremendous applause.] Let me ask the soldier scarred in battle, or who has lost a limb, does he still desire to keep upon the scenes of war and conflict? Does he want one portion of the country to be again arrayed against the other? Do we desire to re-open the arteries and start the wounds afresh, or do we desire to go to Gilead and bring the balm or oil in order to heal the wound; or do we desire again to see man lift his hand against the throat of his fellow? Do we want to see a brother's land drenched with a brother's blood—those bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh?

The crowd gave an emphatic negative to all of these questions.

The President resumed, saying: Then why not have peace and good will on earth as well as in heaven? [Applause.] In parting with you let me tender you my thanks and kind acknowledgments for the demonstration on this occasion. I shall place the constitution in your hands and leave the Union with you. [Voices—"We'll take care of them, you can trust us.] It is for you to determine whether the Union shall be saved and the Constitution preserved. [Three cheers were given.]

The President retired from the balcony amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. SEWARD was then called for, and, on his appearance, was greeted with long continued applause. He said that when he was sitting at dinner he heard the music of "Home, Sweet Home." He felt that he was welcomed back to his old stamping ground, the State of New-York; therefore, baing at home, he proposed to take the privilege of a neighbor, and say a few things in a plain way. There were two orators with the excursion party who had been speaking all the way. He alluded to GRANT and FARRAGUT. [Laughter and applause.] He proposed that the auditors should hear them before hearing him.

Some objection was made to this proposition, but the Secretary facetiously said he ought to have his own way. Finally, Gen. GRANT was called out by him, and appearing in front of the balcony was repeatedly cheered. Admiral FARRAGUT had retired for the night, and therefore was not forthcoming, but his name was cheered.

Mr. SEWARD then made a short speech which was frequently interrupted by applause. The late hour at which the speaking was over prevented a summary of the points submitted.

The crowd lingered a long time near the hotel repeatedly cheering the distinguished excursionists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

THE CITY.

The absence of the President and the officials who accompany him, makes Washington unusually dull and quiet. But little besides routine business is being transacted at the Departments, and but few strangers now come here.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

$1,245,649 was received to-day for Internal Revenue.

GEN. SHERMAN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A dispatch received to-day at Gen. GRANT's headquarters from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, dated at Fort Laramie, states that the reports of Indian troubles on the Plains are greatly exaggerated, the telegraph wires not having been injured and no party that has been organized has sustained loss. No small bands of Indians are roaming about stealing, as has been represented, and no difficulty is apprehended.

THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral JOSHUA R. SANDS and Commodore S. L. M. POWELL, and S. M. WATSON, United States Navy, have been relieved from light-house duty and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTMENTS.

CYRUS M. MACKEY has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Iowa, and DAVID H. ABELL Collector of the Twenty-sixth District of New-York.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

An order has just been issued from the Headquarters, Department of Washington, to the effect that under the provisions of circular instructions from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Aug. 18, 1866, all enlisted men belonging to the independent companies and Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in this Department, excepting such as are eligible under the provisions of section third of the act approved July 28, 1866, to reënlistments in the Veteran Reserve regiments of the Regular Army, and who desire to do so will be at once mustered out of the service. Only those who are disabled by wounds are eligible under the terms of the act. Major H. W. WHARTON, U. S. A., Chief Mustering Officer of Maryland and Delaware, is charged with the execution of this order within the limits of those States, and Brevet Maj. J. B. CAMPBELL, Commissary of Musters of this Department, within the limits of the District of Columbia and that portion of Virginia embraced with the Department of Washington. Consolidated lists of the men who desire to reënlist will be published by the mustering officers, which shall specify in each case the name, rank and company of the man, with his kind and degree of disability. The Medical Director of the Department will designate such medical officers as may be required to inspect the applicants for reënlistment.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is hardly probable that the usual monthly statement of the public debt will be in readiness before the 2d or 3d of next month. It is thought that a very considerable reduction will be shown in the debt although, owing to the fact of about sixty-three millions of the temporary loan having been called in, a much less amount of currency cash will be found in the Treasury. The coin balance, however, will be shown to have largely increased.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city have selected the following-named gentlemen in the several States, with power to elect associates, to aid in securing a full representation from their respective States in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 25, 1866. Delegates will notify Major-Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Chairman Sub-Executive Committee, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Maine, Major-Gen. Chamberlain; New-Hampshire, Gen. Selmen Marston; Vermont, Gen. Stannard; Massachusetts, Gen. H. B. Sargent; Rhode Island, Gen. A. E. Burnside; Connecticut, Gen. O. S. Ferry; New-York, Col. J. B. McKean, Chairman Executive Committee Soldiers' State Union; New-Jersey, Gen. R. B. McAllister; Pennsylvania, Gen. J. T. Owen; Maryland, Gen. Andrew Dennison; Ohio, Gen. M. D. Legget; Indiana, Gen. Kimball; Illinois, Gen. J. N. Haynie; Michigan, Gen. R.W. Munty; Wisconsin, Gen. James R. Proudfit; Minnesota, Gen. Andrews; Kansas, Major Ross, United States Senator; Iowa, Gen. Wm. M. Stone; Missouri, Col. Thomas Fletcher; Kentucky, Col. Samuel McKee; Tennessee, Col. L. Hawk; Arkansas, Col. J. M. Johnson.

DEATH OF WM. J. STONE, ESQ.

WILLIAM J. STONE, a prominent lawyer of this city, died to day after an illness of two months.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of Samuel Plant—Delegation to the Southern Union Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

SAMUEL PLANT, a prominent merchant, died to-day, of typhoid fever.

The Missouri delegation to the Southern Union Convention at Philadelphia left here to-day.

Alpha Delta Phi.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Alpha Delta Phi Convention, which has been in session in this city for two days past, adjourned this afternoon to meet at Geneva, N. Y., the coming year. Last evening the members of the fraternity, escorted by Papsworth's Band, marched from the Kennard House to Brainard Hall, where a large and fashionable audience awaited their coming. An address was delivered at the Hall by Rev. GROSVENOR W. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, and a poem was pronounced by Rev. PERCY N. BROWNE, of New-York. Prof. EDWARD H. NORTH, of Hamilton College, upon taking his seat as Chairman of the public exercises, delivered an able and interesting opening address.

Later in the evening the fraternity sat down to an elegant entertainment at the Kennard House, where with feasting, speeches, &c., the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The deliberations of the Convention have been largely attended throughout, and full of interest to Alpha Delpha Phi.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The agents and managers of two gift concerts, one for the benefit of the suffering poor of Alabama, the other for the Home of Southern soldiers of Tennessee, have been arrested for viotation of the Kentucky lottery laws. Capt. WYDMAN, of Cincinnati, was sent to the workhouse in default of $3,000 bail.

The Mayor, and both Boards of the City Council in a body, start on Tuesday night for Chicago, to solicit the President and party to visit this city.

Railroad Passenger Robbed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

An upward bound passenger on the New-York passenger train, due here at 6:40 to-night, was robbed of his gold watch and chain while getting on the cars. The thief escaped with his booty.

Movements of Gov. Brownlow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Gov. BROWNLOW and the Tennessee delegation to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists passed here this morning.

The Cholera at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The cholera is still increasing. Twenty-one cases are reported to-night, twenty of which proved fatal. No report was received from the City Hospital.

Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 30.

There were only 63 cholera interments reported yesterday. The epidemic has disappeared from the central and business portions of the city.

The Cholera in Mobile.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Board of Health reports five cases of cholera for the past five days. The victims were negroes. Two died.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS CONVENTION.

Fred. Douglass Accepts his Nomination as Delegate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 30.

The *Express* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this city:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Sensible of the unexpected honor generously conferred upon me by the Republican Convention of this city in appointing me one of its delegates to meet with the true Southern Unionists about to convene in Philadelphia. I beg to state that I cheerfully and gratefully accept the appointment, and will certainly attend that true National Convention, provided I am timely put in possession of the proper credentials for that purpose. If this Convention shall receive me, the event will certainly be somewhat significant progress; if they reject me, they will only identify themselves with another Convention, which, from mean motives, turned its back upon its true friends. Yours very truly,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Cholera.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

There were fourteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

CONNECTICUT.

Guilford Point as a Place of Resort—The "Pavilion"—What to Expect—Bathing, Fishing—A Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GUILFORD POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

If the larger places of Summer resort are deserted, as all visitors to them say they are, the reverse is most certainly true of the smaller ones, and especially of those along the coast of Connecticut. Milford, Savin Rock, Branford, Guilford Point, Madison, Saybrook and New-London have been filled to overflowing. A most happy chance led us to spend a few days at Guilford, and we can most heartily wish that same "chance" to lead us there again. The hotel at the Point has been very full indeed ever since the latter part of June, and yet, notwithstanding the varied characters who have thus been brought together, nothing has occurred tending in the least to produce any unpleasant feeling. The fact is, Mr. HUNT, the obliging proprietor of the "Pavilion," will not tolerate anything that approaches in any manner to rowdyism, and a genuine disagreeable rowdy, disposed to make a fuss and quarrel, drink or swear with, and at everybody, has no been seen at Guilford "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." Any individual not disposed to fall into the ways of the place, and contribute his share to the pleasure of all; adopting at once the quiet courtesy and good breeding which characterizes every guest of the hotel, had better not wait for the presiding genius of the bar, (a chief justice of a peculiar but forcible style,) jolly, quiet JIM HUNT, to blandly inform him "We are quite full, Sir." We have visited many of the places along the coast, but have found none of them so pleasant as this, and we can confidently recommend it as a pleasant, quiet and social watering place. The pavilion is well kept and generously managed. There is a bowling-alley on the grounds, and sail-boats are always ready to convey passengers to and fro. The bathing is very fair and the fishing excellent. There is a long and broad piazza in front of the hotel for walking and a fine lawn. On Friday night there was a very pleasant ball or "hop" at the hotel, followed by a tip-top supper, and with first-rate music from New-Haven. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. There was a masquerade the week previous, in which about seventy masks participated, of all styles and sorts. On almost every Sunday service has been held part of the day on the piazza, and last Sunday we were fortunate enough to hear Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, of New-York, who preached, *extemuore*, a very practical and earnest sermon. The choir from the Episcopal Church in the town furnished the music. Among the guests here during the early part of the season, I notice the name of Maj.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, who visited at the Point for a little while. FITZ GREENE HALLECK's familiar face is seen daily at the hotel. H. W. R.

KENTUCKY.

Appointed Delegates to the "Southern Unionists' Convention"—Platform of the "Union Party Proper"—Probable Successor of Green Clay Smith and his Platform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

Our prominent delegates to the "Loyal Philadelphia Convention" are Jas. Speed, Robt. J. Breckinridge, W. H. Randall, Samuel McKee, Lucien Anderson, W. P. Thomasson, C. F. Burnam, R. T. Baker, M. M. Benton, J. H. Lowry, Martin Bijur, W. D. Gallagher, Geo. T. Wood, and Col. H. T. Burge. The Louisville and Lexington meetings appointing them "unqualifiedly condemn the President's defection, fully indorse Congress' reconstruction policy, and look to the loyal men of that body for the protection of our lives and property." They recommend a "State Convention of the Union men of Kentucky, who stand by the Union party of the United States" this Fall.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* thinks "the Philadelphia platform will receive no honest or cordial support from the leaders of the self-styled Democratic Party in Kentucky," but "sincerely hopes the people of the Southern States will ratify it with a promptitude and earnestness that may justify Mr. RAYMOND's eulogy." The *Journal* cordially invites the Duvall Party to the hearty support of the Philadelphia platform," and "believes that the Southern masses generally will accept and rally upon it in good faith."

Mr. A. H. WARD, (Duvallite,) who in 1865 got 6,421 votes to Gen. G. CLAY SMITH's 7,666, is nominated, and will be elected the 15th prox., to fill the vacancy caused by SMITH's resignation, in a district giving DUVALL some 14,000, about 7,000 majority over HOBSON, upon a platform professedly "indorsing the patriotic and fraternal spirit of the late National Convention." In accord with some of its New-York *Day Book* planks, Mr. WARD is said to have made an acceptance speech so "Democratic" as to "claim that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was without constitutional origin, and never ratified, and that Slavery still legally existed."

Some of the Democracy are already agitating the gubernatorial question of next year, and advancing the claims, among others, of Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Maysville.

DUVALL's reported vote in 108 (all but two) counties, 96,853; HOBSON's, 59,199—majority, 37,654—total, 156,052, almost 10,000 over the largest total Kentucky ever before cast—that of November, 1860, 146,216.

PONTIAC.

Delegates to the Soldiers' National Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN has issued an address to the Union soldiers and sailors of Kentucky who are favorable to the principles enacted by the late Philadelphia Convention, appointing a long list of delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Cleveland, Sept. 17. Among the delegates are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Gens. Rousseau, Ward, Whittaker, Hobson, Garrard, Boyle, and Watkins, and a large number of Kentucky Union officers.

The Plains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been a good deal of alarm felt concerning the Indians on the Plains, but we are assured by the officers of the HALLADAY Overland Mail and Express Company, that there has been no interruption to their trips, and that the stages have never made better time. The parties of Indians occasionally met, have all appeared friendly, and no trouble is anticipated.

The business of the company this past season has proved very successful, and they confidently anticipate a much larger traffic this Fall. Arrangements have been made with the Department to close the Atchison office and divide the mails between the Platte River and the "Smoky Hill" routes, so that in future a daily stage will leave by each route for Denver, connecting by the railroads from Omaha to Kearney, and from St. Louis and Leavenworth to Manhattan in Kansas, and thus reducing the stage travel to about three and a half days to the mountains. This is certainly an immense stride toward the union of the two oceans.

Y.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2[illegible]

THE ADIRONDACKS.

TRAMPS AMONG MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.

A Picturesque Village—An Isolated Family—Calamity Pond—Thrilling Panther Story.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTH ELBA, Essex County, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

The village of Adirondack, or, as it is more frequently called, the Adirondack Iron Works, is of itself a feature of more than ordinary interest to the tourist. It has a picturesque situation on the Hudson River, between Lakes Henderson and Sandford, through which the river flows on its course to the south. It is surrounded by high hills; and by "hills" in Essex County is meant any elevation of less than fifteen hundred feet in height. These obscure the view of the high peaks in the region about it, although Mounts Santanoni, Wallface, McIntyre, Colden and Marcy are all situated within a few miles of the village. Lake Henderson is but a few rods distant from it, over a bluff. Lake Sandford, within an easy walk to the south, we did not visit, though it is said to abound in fine scenery. But we rowed over the greater part of the length of Lake Henderson—a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by mountains whose sides are still covered with primitive forests. Its length is about two miles, and its greatest breadth less than a half mile. It has a winding course, with various headlands, which add variety to the view in rowing up or down the lake.

About a mile distant from the village, as the tourist approaches it from the Indian Pass, the path leads into open meadow and pasture lands, on which more or less of saplings of second growth have taken root. A few head of cattle grazing on the fields is also a sign that he is emerging again into civilization, and this, to a party of Bohemians, drenching wet from a three hours' walk in a heavy rain-storm, was, in the year of grace 1866, a pleasing prospect. Over an old bridge, almost in ruins, the Hudson River, already twenty-five feet wide, is crossed, and a few rods further on, in reaching the top of a knoll, the village greets the view. On a well laid out street are about twenty houses, fifteen of them modern built dwellings, two of large size, and the remainder cottages. They are neatly painted and have a fresh, bright appearance. A large furnace for manufacturing iron, with its immense chimney and outbuildings, is at the entrance to the village. Another, of larger dimensions, is situated a quarter of a mile distant on the other end of the street. The appearance of the village and its charming situation at first inspire emotions of lively gratification. But in entering it a sudden change of feeling is experienced. Not a human being is visible. From the furnace no sound of human industry is heard. The window sashes of the houses have on them only the broken fragments of glass, and here and there both windows and doors are covered with rough boards, nailed upon the outside of the house. Porches are rotted. Fences are decayed and falling. Gardens are grown up with rank weeds. Bricks from the chimney tops have fallen from their places; and from the chimneys there are no wreaths of blue smoke ascending heavenward. A cold feeling of desolation pervades the atmosphere. The impulse is to retrace one's steps; for, if in the woods there is solitude, it is the solitude of nature, and not that which follows the decimation of a civilized community by pestilence, which is the thought suggested by the view. But stop! There is from one of the larger dwelling houses some smoke ascending. In a moment a hound emerges from the house and barks at those who dare to disturb the desolation by their tread. Then for a moment he stops—half hesitating; then comes forward, and with a friendly greeting wags his tail. A tall, sober-visaged man of about fifty years next appears, and invites the strangers into his house, where they are kindly treated during their stay. This is HUNTER, who, with his wife and family, have, for nine years been the only inhabitants of Adirondack—the Deserted Village. During the Summer his house is visited by sportsmen and tourists, who find it a convenient place from which to visit the Indian Pass, Lakes Sandford, Henderson and Delia, the Preston Ponds, Cold Brook and other points of interest for scenery or for game. But in the Winter, HUNTER and his family are isolated from the world. Their nearest neighbor is ten miles distant, and to reach him they have to go through deep snows, over a road but little traveled. With both of her daughters absent last Winter at school, Mrs. HUNTER was five months without seeing the face of woman.

And now, as to the cause of this phenomenon in American civilization. The region about the village of Adirondack abounds in rich and almost inexhaustible beds of iron ore of a quality fitted to make the finest steel; the Hudson River furnishes abundant water power; and from the wood in the contiguous forests the necessary charcoal is obtained at a cheap cost for the furnaces. Three Scotchmen, Messrs. MCINTYRE, HENDERSON and ROBINSON, who had acquired large means in this country, bought the property with the view to develop its mineral resources. I believe that at the inception of the enterprise others were associated with them. They thoroughly explored the region; they built two large furnaces; built up a village, with hotel, and boarding-house, and school-house, and store and dwellings. Land was cleared in the region about, and agriculture began to flourish. For a number of years the manufacture was carried on with more or less success; but changes in the duties on imported iron, and the immense cost of transporting their manufacture, a distance of near 50 miles by team to Lake Champlain, made the business a hazardous one. In the meantime, Mr. HENDERSON lost his life by accident on the margin of a pond five miles distant, which since has borne the name of Calamity Pond. The other members of the Company desiring to retire from active business pursuits, the property was sold to a new Company about ten years since. Their career was short; they failed in their payments, and the property reverted to the original founders of the enterprise, and it is held by their heirs now. By them HUNTER was employed to look after the property, and there he and his exist with every opportunity to experience all the delights which the most enthusiastic sentimentalist would attach to seclusion from the world.

The morning after our arrival at Adirondack, we replenished our stock of bread, flour, pork, maple sugar and a few other articles in the commissary department, bade good-bye to Mrs. HUNTER and her daughters, and recommenced our tramp. Our route was by the Mount Marcy trail as far as the foot of Lake Colden; thenceforward we were to find our way back to SCOTT's as best we might. HUNTER accompanied us for a half mile until we were beyond the reach of side paths, which might lead us astray. Then, giving him a farewell shake of the hand, we pursued our journey for a distance of 17 miles, with guides who saw the region for the first time. The trail to Calamity Pond, a distance of five miles, was well marked and was comparatively easy of travel, though the common obstacle of fallen trees was now and then encountered. The outlet of the pond we crossed and recrossed. It is a pretty mountain stream, with waters of crystal purity; at no point without rapids, and with numerous picturesque waterfalls. The path has a gradual rise of about a hundred and fifty feet to the mile, with here and there a knoll to be ascended. At length we reached the pond—a sheet of water having a superficial area of about twenty acres, with a narrow marshy margin covered with high grass on its eastern side, and on the north and west inclosed by spurs of Mount McIntyre. On the border, and within a few feet of the trail, is a low block of granite, four feet across, and with a height of eighteen inches above the surface. Over twenty years since, Mr. HENDERSON, one of the Iron Company, while exploring the region, seated himself at nightfall on the rock, drew his pistol from his belt, and laid it on the rock. By some accident, a moment after, it discharged, and the bullet entering his body, he died within a quarter of an hour. His body was conveyed to Adirondack, and thence to New-Jersey for interment. On the surface of the rock his children have erected a monument. It is a rectangular parallel opipodon of sand stone, with ornamented base and capital and has a height from the ground of about eight feet. With its tasteful carving, it presents a marked contrast to the wild surroundings of the region. It bears the following inscription:

THIS MONUMENT,
ERECTED BY FILIAL AFFECTION
TO THE MEMORY OF
OUR DEAR FATHER,
DAVID HENDERSON,
WHO ACCIDENTALLY LOST
HIS LIFE ON THIS SPOT,
3D SEPTEMBER, 1845.

At the head of Calamity Pond, the trail crosses its inlet, beyond which, for a few rods the evidences of a path were to us so indistinct as to require a quarter of an hour's delay to find it. It led thence for about eighty rods up and over a steep, beset with every kind of obstruction—fallen trees, dead branches, briers, rocky surfaces covered with mosses, with old holes to fall through and new ones to be made by the tread of the foot. Thence forward for nearly two miles, to the crossing of the Opalescent River, near the foot of Lake Colden, it led up and down a succession of hills, with more or less mud and mire to soil the clothing and interfere with the comfort of travel. The plan of running paths over a succession of hills, when to skirt their bases is just as feasible, is very common in this mountain region. The reason is that the paths were not originally marked out for tourists. They often follow the lines of sable traps; and being well known to mountaineers they have followed those trails in guiding strangers through the region, in preference to brushing out new paths on lower ground.

At last we reached Camp Colden, about twenty rods below the foot of Lake Colden, where the outlet of the lake discharges its waters into the Opalescent River. Two fine camping grounds—one on each side of the outlet, and each provided with two good shanties—we found at this point. We selected the first that we reached, and when fresh hemlock boughs had been out for our beds and a camp-fire was lighted, we had everything complete for our personal comfort. With the number of records left on the bare surface of the trees, it was evident that Camp Colden is a favorite halfway-house for tourists ascending and descending Mount Marcy. This practice of leaving records at camping grounds is quite common in the mountain and lake region; and it is by no means uninteresting to the tourist to read the inscriptions left by others. Some merely state names and dates; others write briefly the route of their travel; still others there be who, in a funny vein tell of their experiences in the woods. At Camp Colden we found the name of a literary gentleman, well known to fame, inscribed, with the laconic, but expressive announcement that on a certain day in August, 1865, he had reached that point with two guides and three other bottles of whisky, with which he expected to go over Mount Marcy. Whether the whisky rations held out is to me a matter of conjecture, but I have heard that he went over that highest peak of the Adirondacks successfully.

After supper we gathered around our cheerful camp-fire and commenced telling stories and singing songs to pass away the evening. Suddenly a shrill scream, which in a few seconds was followed by another, startled our hearing.

"Hallo," said JAKE, "there's a panther around, to-night, sure."

"Yes," said old BLINN, "that's one on 'em, I van it is."

This feature in the trip had not been included in our programme. With an "Oh dear," and a "Mercy on us," DONNA MARIA and the Señorita cuddled up together in the shanty; and I guess every one of the party experienced some "pokerish feelings on hearing the announcement. But the artist and NIMROD, (who, if not a "mighty," is a mighty bad hunter,) looked aghast. Both had been anxious to see one of the "varmint," one to sketch him, and the other to add to his fame as a slaughterer of wild beasts, which, as yet, had not obtained much currency. But now, when a live catamount announced his presence by a portentious scream, their faces elongated, their cheeks turned pale, their eyes opened to a double width, and their short hair assumed a perpendicular on their craniums.

"B—b—by the way, Jake," said the Artist, stammering, "does that scream indicate that the animal f-feels particularly f-ferocious, or is it an eccentric way he has of manifesting the exuberance of his good nature?"

"Yes," said NIMROD, "does it mean that he wants his hash?"

"I guess he wouldn't object to a little fresh meat if it was handy," said JAKE.

"Oh, dear me, I want to go home," said the Artist.

"Yes, why don't they come in the day time, so that a fellow can see to shoot them, and not come at this time when there is no chance," said NIMROD.

"Oh, you needn't be afeered," said old BLINN; "he's half a mile away, and he'd never come near this fire; and, besides, they are allus afeered to come where there's so many. Why, I recollect—let me see—how many year ago was that?—well it was over thirty year ago—I was out in the woods, and when it got to be along toward dark, I built up a little fire jest at the foot of a mountain. I cut off a slice of salt pork and stuck it on a crotched stick and commenced to brile it. Well, the grease was a fryin' out of it purty smart, and, as it fell on the coals, it burnt, and of course you could smell it plain all about there. First I knowed I heered the dernedest scream in a tree right over my head—I van it came on to me the suddenest of anything I ever heered before, and I tell you I was scairt. Well, I looked up, and there was a big catamount lookin', with his great green eyes, right down on to me."

At this point, everybody looked anxiously up into branches of the trees over our camp, and old BLINN proceeded:

"Well, I hadn't got no gun with me at all; but I knew there wan't no use o' showin' the white feather, so I jest poked up the fire a leetle and put on some small dry sticks there was, and in a minnit it blazed up bright. I looked right at the derned critter just as if I didn't care whether he went or staid. Well, it wasn't more'n a half a minnit before he give another scream, and then he jumped across on to the branches of the next tree, and he kept on a jumpin' from one tree to another up that hill for a quarter of a mile, and every time he jumped he gin jest such a scream. Well, I jest brought in a lot of dry wood for the night, built a good fire, and laid down and went to sleep. Every hour or two I would git up and fix the fire, but I didn't see nothin' more o' that panther."

"How do we know that the 'varmint' isn't now traveling along on the branches of these trees to reconnoitre?" asked the artist.

"That is just what I'd like," said JAKE, "for then we could have some sport. What's the use of bringing our shootin' irons along if we can't have some fun? But you needn't be afraid. If a man only shows fight, whether he's got a gun or not, a panther will run unless he is cornered."

"They hain't got no sense in 'em any how," said old BLINN. "About ten years ago one on 'em went into a shanty in JOE NASH'S sugar-bush, where JOE had left about ten pounds o' salt pork. He et all the pork, and then he went to the tub where the maple syrup was, and commenced drinkin' that. He drunk a lot on it, but you see he didn't know how to enjoy such luxuries like a rational bein', and it was a leetle too much for him; for when JOE come to the shanty the next mornin' to commence a sugarin'-off he found the catamount a lyin' dead about ten rods off. He must have had a powerful colic, I tell ye."

"Who?" inquired the Russian, "JOE NASH?"

"No, the catamount," said old BLINN; "and I tell ye that a man needn't be afeerd of no animal that is such fools as to eat pork and molasses in that way."

We were in the midst of hearing another panther story from CHARLEY when we heard in the distance the baying of a hound, which, as it became more distinct, led us to think it was driving some animal—deer or wolf or bear or panther, we knew not—which was running toward our camp. The moment this conclusion was reached JAKE and the Acrobat cocked their huge revolvers; NIMROD, whose courage had, since the story of the pork and molasses eating panther, become a known quantity, examined the percussion on his double-barreled fowling-piece; I put a cartridge in my Ballard rifle, and together we went a few rods into the woods. But we were doomed to disappointment; the hound soon came, but no game. It was "Nell," one of the hunter's hounds whose acquaintance we had made in the morning, and she, following our trail on her own responsibility, reached us at Camp Colden. To the Señorita she was a welcome visitor, and coming as she did, a waif to our camp, we all felt an interest in her. The guides tried to drive her back, but she remained with us, and it was not until the second day after that we finally got rid of her.

Hunting for Diamonds and Catching a Gambler.

From the Detroit Tribune, Aug. 28.

A certain sporting man lives not a hundred miles from Jefferson-avenue, in a modest appearing dwelling, and has a very fascinating wife, for whom he has appeared to entertain the highest feelings of regard. He lavished upon her all that her heart could crave for, and she seemed to enjoy the comforts of a home, besides having a large display of "fancy fixings" that are not necessaries of life. The gambler had been playing with the tiger, and that ferocious beast, to use a common phrase, "went back on him." He lost every cent of money he had, and all he could borrow, and as a last resort proposed to his wife that she should loan him her diamonds, in order that he might get another start in the world. She positively refused to lend the articles, and he determined to get even.

He planned a burglary into his own house, and arranged to carry it into execution that very night, in order to obtain the coveted prize. He took a small valise filled with clothing necessary for a short journey, and announced to his wife that he was going away from the city for a few days. She placed entire confidence in him, and he left, as she expected, to return at the time stated. Instead, however, of leaving the city, he secreted himself in the room of a friend until about midnight, when he went forth to steal his wife's jewelry. The night was quite dark, which of course was favorable for his enterprise, and about 1 o'clock he reached his residence without being observed. A few minutes later he was inside, he having left a window unfastened to carry out his designs. He crept stealthily about the premises, and upon nearing his wife's bedroom, listened to satisfy himself that she was sleeping. Being confident that this was the case, he struck a light and went into the room. He naturally looked toward the bed, and to his surprise saw a fellow-gambler, whose face he recognized, in bed with his wife. A row of no small dimensions followed, revolvers being drawn, but the affair resulted in nobody being hurt. In the scrimmage the diamonds were forgotten, and were not stolen.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

The Weather—The Roads—Croquet Parties—The Shakers—The Crops—The Lovely Villages—The Amusements—A Hermit—A Natural Curiosity.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

I do not know how the thermometer stands in New-York these late August days, but mine, which hangs in the Collins House at Great Barrington, among the Berkshire Hills, finds it harder to get above than to fall below 60°. Provident people brought great coats and warm shawls, and they have needed them.

You newspaper people, who depend to more or less extent on the products of the numerous paper-mills which flourish hereabouts, will be glad to hear that there is no reason this Summer for the "short-of-water" excuse for high prices which the manufacturers have been urging for several years back. For the last fortnight the rain has descended upon us generously almost every other day. If you drive out of a bright morning, with only here and there a cloud floating in the sky, before you are out an hour you feel the rain trickling on your nose, and behold! the sky is gray with cloud. If it were not that the roads hereabouts were admirable in every respect, and cared for with an attention which makes all visitors sound the praises of the local authorities, it would be next to impossible for horses to drag a wagon over them. And nature helps the Selectmen. The soil is such that the moisture is speedily sucked in. A few hours after the severest rain scarcely a mud-puddle is left to bespatter your wheels. Croquet parties, however, which flourish on the grass, do not fare so well. But they are quick to take advantage of every interval of sunshine. A few hours of it brings them out upon the green sward with ball and mallet, and you see them merrily improving the time in nearly every cottage yard. Driving, the other day from Great Barrington to Stockbridge, I must have counted a dozen croquet parties, and if I had gone a little further, to Lenox, I have no doubt I would have had more than double the number to report. The croquet fury, therefore, may be said to continue unabated.

Just about one year ago I wrote you from among these Berkshire Hills. The season then was dry and the crops forward. This year I find them suffering for lack of sun. The corn looks especially backward, and the buckwheat, which I notice is extensively cultivated, also stands in need of Summer weather. It seems strange to hear these complaints after the intolerable heat of New-York's July. The highest point the thermometer has reached here is 90°, and that but once or twice.

Clustered together among these hills, half a dozen miles apart, each from each, are twice as many lovely villages—Great Barrington, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Canaan, Egremont, West Stockbridge, New-Marlborough, Lee, Ashley Falls, and others I might name. All of them have their Summer visitors, but Lenox, of course, is perhaps best known and best filled. Stockbridge, however, always seems to me the finer village. It cannot hold many people, but all who can come and be cared for are there—Boston and New-York people in about equal numbers. But in many respects Great Barrington, though less frequented, is more attractive to the Summer tourist than either. It would be hard to find a region so abounding in fine drives and walks and prospects. I have already told how kindly the roads treat your wheels and horses, and I could write more than you would care to print of the wondrously beautiful mountain views the rider or driver constantly and easily secures. In one direction lies Mount Washington, (the Massachusetts one, of course,) and in another Monument Mountain, celebrated in BRYANT'S poem; and between, through one of the loveliest valleys on the continent, runs, in serpentine course, the Housatonic, while in the distance may be seen the blue peaks of the Kaatskills, and on a clear day it is possible to catch a glimpse of your Hudson.

The order of amusement is croquet in the morning and drives or excursions to the neighboring mountains of afternoons. It is surprising how much variety you can get out of this simple programme of diversion. Croquet always has its new development and disputed laws and playful (or bitter) controversies, and the eye never tires of the scenery which the second part of the programme opens to it. Nor indeed does the body tire either. This bracing mountain air makes light work of arduous climbing and soon recuperates after exertion.

One of the favorite trips is to Lebanon Springs, about 18 miles away, and to the Shaker community close by. I intended essaying the drive on Sunday to join in (or witness) their strange worship and to give you in this letter some account of my adventures, but I did not dare attempt the drive in such dubious weather. It was in last August, I think, that I sent the TIMES a full description of the thrifty settlement, and tried to give the points of an address one of the brethren made to us poor world's folk one Sunday morning. The Elder came down upon me so savagely in a letter he subsequently sent to the TIMES, making an especial point against my grammar, that I should hardly dare undertake the work of reporting a Shaker sermon again.

On Saturday I made the acquaintance of a gentleman who passes hereabouts for a hermit. It is Mr. CROSBY, who lives in a weather-beaten old house across the Housatonic from Barrington, with which the only near method of communication is a ferry, of which the so-called hermit is the sole and unrecompensed Charon. I found Mr. CROSBY, so far from being a sad hermit, a very bright, pleasant, intelligent, ingenious man, who devoted what time he could save from his willing attentions to his numerous visitors, to the manufacture of rifles—chiefly the telescopic rifles in use among marksmen. His name was familiar to me, for I had seen it on some of the most perfect rifles I had ever known. He has invented a process of rifling for which he refuses to take out a patent, preferring to hold it a secret within his own exclusive possession. I am free to say I never saw a more perfect twist in any other rifle. Mr. CROSBY imports the square steel bar for the barrel from England, bores it himself, rifles it, fits it to the stock, which he also manufactures, and makes and arranges the lock on his own plan. It is perhaps his desire to keep his invention absolutely secret that induces him to live thus separated from the village. During the day he sits by a window in his hut commanding a view of the ferry. Those who wish to pass signal him with a handkerchief, to which he always promptly responds, and soon appears on the bank of the river, so soon as it is possible for him to walk the quarter of a mile which separates his house from the boat. He cheerfully ferries you over, politely refuses payment, readily gives information of the best walks and drives, and offers you the hospitality of his rude home. In the Summer months this voluntary ferry duty fills up the better portion of Mr. CROSBY'S day, and he has little time for other work, for he absolutely refuses to ply his tools when he has anybody to entertain. At night he closely curtains his windows and carries on his labor with all the mystery of an old alchemist. He does not seem to work in the expectation of making much money, although I observe he has rather worldly ideas of the money value of his rifles. Mr. CROSBY is a very religious man, faithful in his attendance at the Congregational Church, (Orthodox, they call it here in New-England,) and noted for the simple fervor of his prayers. He is related to several of the best known families in New-York, and his coarse, well-mended clothes and rude surroundings cannot altogether disguise the innate refinement and keen intelligence of the man. He is especially fond of receiving visits from the ladies. During the fourteen years he has lived in his hut he has entertained many thousands of them. He gave me the exact number, but I do not now remember it. It exceeds, however, ten thousand. A simple, kindly, philanthropic man, fond of art, (his walls are adorned with really meritorious engravings,) and with a rare appreciation of the beauties of nature, it was a pleasure to meet him.

I suppose the TIMES has long before this published a paragraph which I have seen in papers all over the country to the effect that a man in Great Barrington discovered one morning a live shoot budding forth from his chopping-block, an old stick of wood long used for that purpose. The paragraph was true, and Mr. CROSBY is the owner of the log and the discoverer of the wonderful natural curiosity. Last Fall he cut a piece of bass-wood and inserted it in his house green and wet. The log dried in a few weeks in the warm house, and was used during all the Winter and Summer as his chopping-block, as I have said, which function it performed satisfactorily, but with no unusual developments until about six weeks ago, when Mr. CROSBY observed a green sprout on one side, and was surprised to find that it actually proceeded from the old log itself. The sprout has grown healthily from that day to this, when it stands full two feet high, and has all the greenness and luxuriance of vegetation under more favorable circumstances. The leaves are abundant, large, and of a healthy color, and the strange off-shoot shows as yet no signs of dying from lack of nutriment, though its life does proceed from a barked, well-battered and cloven old log, not more than five or six feet long by three or four inches in thickness. Examining the shoot the other day I found a new bud starting at its base, and Mr. CROSBY told me that still another had shown itself at the other end of the stick, but had been accidentally broken off. He regards the strange phenomenon as an omen of good luck (which I surely hope may come,) and watches its development with the keen interest of a real lover of nature.

The month of September promises to be a pleasanter one than has been the August whose end now approaches. The Fall among these hills is the most attractive season. I wish I were to be here to enjoy it. But there are many who will be more fortunate than I, and I congratulate them on the prospect. They will find a very nicely kept and appointed hotel, surrounded by all the beauties of nature.

TRAVELER.

FROM CHICAGO.

Preparations for the President's Visit—Republican Nominations for Congress—The Cholera—A Wheat Corner—The Crops.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 27.

Immense preparations are being made for the reception of the Presidential party, which are expected here next week. This, according to my recollection, is, or will be the first time that Chicago and the West was ever visited by a President of the United States, and suitable honors will be done to the occasion. The committee of arrangements are actively at work. The reception committee is comprised of gentlemen from various parts of the State, including the Governor and Lieut.-Governor and other dignitaries. The Chamber of Commerce has been tendered by the Board of Trade for the formal reception of the President, and I believe the idea of charging a dollar admittance fee for the benefit of the monument fund, has been abandoned.

It is to be hoped that the impulse now given will insure the completion of the monument. The enterprise has been dragging along for five or six years, and but a little more than enough to pay the running expenses of the organization has been realized. I believe the net amount on hand at the last report, was something like $3,000. Mr. DOUGLAS had "troops of friends when living and in a public position; but the contributions of themselves would scarcely warrant the assertion. There is one fact evident; we are not a monument building people. Instance the Washington monument, which has dragged its slow length upward for about a quarter of a century. And it was supposed when Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated that there would be no trouble about his monument—that money would heap from the pockets of the people by tens of thousands. A year and a half have passed away, and something over $60,000 have been realized. We are evidently not a monument building people.

Messrs. HARDING, BAKER and BROWNELL have been renominated by the Republicans in their respective districts for Congress, during the past week. The contest in this district waxes interesting. A few men, calling themselves a Committee of returned soldiers, addressed a note to Hon. N. B. JUDD, asking him to stand for the nomination against Mr. WENTWORTH. As the "Committee" was one of his own getting up, he consented, of course. He expects, through the *Staats Zeitung*, to be able to control the German vote, on the strength, I suppose, of his having been Minister to a German Power. The fight promises to be interesting, but Long JOHN is accustomed to win whenever he pitches in in earnest. The Democrats held their County Convention for the appointment of State delegates. It was a slim and spiritless affair. I do not know whether they had any primary meetings or not. I didn't hear of any. Hon. T. L. DICKEY, of LaSalle County, appears to be a pretty general favorite as the candidate for Congressman at large.

The cholera still continues with us, although not in an epidemic form. There have been about one hundred and fifty cases, and nearly fifty deaths, as reported to the Board of Health. Fully nine-tenths of these have been German and Irish. There have been a few Scandinavians and negroes; but so far as I have noticed, only one American, and that a child nine years old. There appears to be about the same fatality in the severe cases as in former years—that is, nearly one-half. Its confining its ravages principally to the whisky and beer-drinking classes is a suggestive fact; but is only confirming what has occurred in other years.

We have had most singular Summer weather for nearly a week. It has been uncomfortably cold, and fires and overcoats have been put in requisition. Many of our citizens have gone North; but those who have returned say they have actually suffered with the cold, for which they were measurably unprepared. An increase of diseases, such as diarrhœa and dysentery, has been a consequence.

You who live in the vicinity of Wall-street know very well, of course, what a "corner" is on the stock board. The business men, not having stocks to gamble with, use wheat instead. Milwaukee got the start of them a few days ago. One set of gamblers up there got a lot of Chicago speculators into a corner and bled them freely. They rushed wheat up to $2 25—something like 50 cents above its market value, but finally settled at $2 20. Some who could command wheat here shipped to Milwaukee to fill their contracts. This wheat gambling is carried on here and elsewhere to a most demoralizing extent. It is not safe for any man in legitimate business to buy or sell in this market, for it is under the control of reckless speculators. And this state of things has a damaging effect on all kinds of business. Boards of Trade are getting to be a public nuisance, as much gambling-dens as any faro bank in the city. Only think of buying and selling from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat on the receipt of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000! And yet that thing is done here every year.

The unusual amount of rain which has fallen throughout the West during the month of August has somewhat injured wheat, after being cut; but the farmers are confident of securing an average crop. The cold weather has interfered with the growth and ripening of corn, and it is feared that it may be the premonition of an early frost. But should these fears not be realized, there will be the biggest crop you ever did see!

Arrangements are progressing towards completion for the State Agricultural Fair, which is to be holden in this city in September. The indications are favorable to complete success. County fairs will be more numerous this fall than for several years past. Agriculture in the West is in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the gouging of the railroads.

Business and travel are rather dull. Exaggerated reports in regard to the cholera got abroad, and keep many people away. Our merchants, however, are preparing for a heavy fall trade, especially the wholesale houses. Money is plenty and rates unchanged.

CANADA.

The Late Fenian Scare—The Canadian Volunteers—Address of the Adjutant-General—New Paper in Toronto.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

THE LATE FENIAN SCARE.

The Fenian scare of the 21st did no particular harm, for few really believed it would amount to anything more than a shrewd attempt to gull the public with the object of extracting a few thousand dollars from those who might patronize it with their presence. In this respect it was highly successful, and the promoters of it are, doubtless, well satisfied with the result. That the holding of this Fenian picnic caused our Government to send a strong force of volunteers to the front, is well known. It was deemed advisable to make preparation, although there was no serious belief that a raid would be attempted. The volunteers were accordingly notified to hold themselves in readiness, and a considerable force was dispatched to Thorold, where they encamped, with the view of putting in their annual drill of eight days. That this was the intention of the Government is apparent from the fact that at the end of eight days, the first battalions sent to the front have been relieved. On Saturday morning the "Queen's Own" crossed the lake to St. Catharines, thence to the camp at Thorold; and in the afternoon the Thirteenth Battalion left by the Great Western Railway for the same point. Other isolated companies from various parts of the country followed. Col. WORSELY has assumed command of the entire force, and visited the camp the other day, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. MCDOUGALL. The volunteers are fully accoutred and provisioned this time. It is thought rather strange that the "Queen's Own" and the Thirteenth have been put together again, as there has been a bad feeling between them ever since the fight at Ridgeway. The former gave it to be understood that the Thirteenth ran away in the fight, but it has since been proved that the "Queen's Own" did that to screen themselves, as they were themselves panic-stricken and caused the retreat. It will be surprising if harmony should exist between the two battalions after all that has occurred.

The Adjutant-General, however, took the earliest opportunity of putting matters right, and after inspecting both battalions at Thorold, they were drawn up in square, and he thus addressed them:

ADDRESS OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

I am glad I happened to be here to welcome to camp the two battalions who fought as brethren in arms at Lime Ridge. I know that foolish people have done their best to create a feeling of jealousy between the corps, by praising the performance of one of them at the expense of the other. I say that all honor is due to both; and that there is not the smallest foundation for the statement that one battalion was, in any respect, behind the other in gallantry on that occasion. Up to the movement when the unfortunate alarm of cavalry was given, I say, and I declare I speak it without any exaggeration, that no troops of any army or nation could have behaved better than did the two battalions of inexperienced volunteers who, at Lime Ridge, attacked an enemy posted in a strong position of his own choosing, without the support of a single regular officer or soldier. And what I said at the time I repeat now—that the manner in which the volunteers alone sought out the enemy and attacked him like bull-dogs, before he had been twenty-four hours on Canadian soil, produced both a moral and physical effect which disconcerted his whole general plan of operations. He had landed at a remote corner of territory, counting securely on being left unmolested for at least forty-eight hours, during which period the attacks on other points were to be matured; but thanks to the men I see before me, and to the York and Caledonia Rifles, that time was not allowed him. If the equal share taken by the Hamilton Thirteenth in that day's work was undervalued, I can assure them that it was not undervalued by the Governor-General; neither was it in any manner the fault of the Queen's Own, for that regiment is composed of brave men, and brave men never depreciate the gallantry of their comrades in the field. I have been told that the feeling which exists between the two battalions is such that it would be dangerous to bring them to this camp at the same time. I will not believe that such is the case, and I have purposely brought them here together to prove that such an apprehension is groundless, and that the only rivalry existing between them is the honorable rivalry as to which regiment shall do the best service to the country. I appeal to you all earnestly to show by your brotherly demeanor while in camp that I have judged correctly. If it were possible that by unseemly quarrels you should prove me mistaken, I shall of course be severely blamed for my misplaced confidence.

Maj. GILMORE proposed three cheers for the Thirteenth, which were heartily given by the men of the Queen's Own, which was followed by three more for the Queen's Own by the men of the Thirteenth. It is possible, therefore, that the corps may fraternize and forget the past. Col. MCDOUGALL referred to other matters, and clearly exonerated the Government from all blame with regard to the mismanagement in the late campaign against the Fenians. He further said that the Government had done everything that could be done to supply all the necessaries for another campaign, should it be required. His remarks have had a happy effect, and the volunteers feel pleased with the frankness and cordiality of the Adjutant-General.

PUBLIC FEELING.

The feeling throughout the country has improved of late, and the opinion prevails that Government have done all that could be expected of them under the circumstances. The general feeling may be regarded as one of perfect security, for most people are satisfied that there is nothing to fear, and should another raid be attempted it is believed our volunteer force is in a position to meet the foe in a better condition than before. That a raid is not expected, however, is apparent in the fact that the battery of Royal Artillery sent from Toronto has been ordered home. It arrived here this morning, where it remains till to-morrow, when it will resume its march. Very few people believe there is the slightest fear of another raid; but the preparations made are such as to make every one feel assured that an enemy cannot easily make a descent just now.

NEW JOURNAL AT TORONTO.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN'S recent conduct has been such as to induce the leading moderate Reformers to decide upon the establishment of a new journal at Toronto, to counteract the influence of Mr. BROWN'S paper, the *Globe*. All the money necessary for starting it has been subscribed, and it is expected to make its appearance ere long. The new journal will be the organ of the Reform section of the Government. The *Globe's* attacks upon the Attorney-General, WEST, have created quite a sensation throughout the country, and the general opinion is, that although there may be some truth in its statements, they are greatly exaggerated. The Moderate Press has taken up the subject, and censures Mr. BROWN for coming down upon his late colleague in the Government, when he might have done so sooner, and in a fitter place. Of course personal feeling is at the bottom of it all. G.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Wesleyan Encampment of the Methodist Episcopal Church—The Locality—History of Camp Meetings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

To any one whose only knowledge of camp-meetings is derived from the small local affairs which have obtained the name in every small town and village where Methodism abounds, the one which I am at present attending would seem a figment of the brain, or an effort of a distorted imagination. No adequate conception can be formed of its magnitude, its originality and the beauty of many of its surroundings and peculiarities except through personal experience. To give as faithful an idea of its character as possible, it is necessary to know its history and that of the locality where it is held, the prominent characteristics of those who attend it, and their every-day life during the time of its session. To give this will require both time and space; but I hope its real interest will induce your readers to spend the necessary time in obtaining such information, and that the length of this communication will not deter them from reading it. I can assure them that the mere detail of facts richly merits their attention.

THE LOCALITY.

To begin with some description of the locality and its surroundings:

Martha's Vineyard is an island nineteen miles in length, and in breadth varying between two and ten miles, lying off the southern coast of Massachusetts, twenty-five miles from Hyannis and about eighty miles from Boston. Its towns are Edgartown, Chismark and Tisbury, the former having been at one time a prominent depot of the whale fishery, and still being somewhat engaged in the trade, though to a very small extent. The island is in some parts hilly, in others well wooded, while ponds lie in various directions, diversifying the character of the landscape. At the western extremity of the island rises the cliff known as Gay Head, on which is one of the finest lighthouses on the coast. This cliff is 160 feet in heighth, and is a prominent object for many miles around. From its summit a fine view can be obtained in all directions, varied by numerous sails, while on a clear day the Ocean House at Newport is distinctly visible to the naked eye.

The Wesleyan Camp Ground is situated nearly in the middle of the island, in Edgartown township, on a neck of land known as the "East Chop," and lies in the midst of a thick grove of trees. On the northern side of the camp, rising over a slight ascent, you come upon a long line of beach, beyond which extends the sea.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Leaving New-York by the Fall River steamboat you stop at Newport and take the cars for Middleboro, where you change for Hyannis, from which point you reach the Camp Ground by the Nantucket boat, which stops there during the meeting. The sail is a pleasant one of about two hours, and the boat large and comfortable. On reaching the landing a walk or ride of about half a mile brings you to the encampment.

The situation of the spot is so favorable for the summer amusements of bathing, fishing and boating, that it has become quite a watering place, and many families spend from four to six weeks on the ground in the private cottages during the summer season.

During the camp meeting, boats ply daily to and from New-Bedford, Providence and other points. These boats bring enormous accessions of visitors to the meeting, some of whom remain through the session, and others only a day or two, so that the population is constantly changing.

HISTORY OF CAMP MEETINGS.

Camp meetings were originated at the beginning of the present century in Southern Kentucky, among the Presbyterians and Methodists. It is said that in 1799 a revival in religion took place, and that under the auspices of two brothers, preachers, these meetings were organized.

At first they were held in houses, but it being found impossible to accommodate the numbers that flocked to them, the members were forced in Summer to take to the woods, where they encamped for days, whence originated the term "Camp meetings."

At these meetings the enthusiasm of the members frequently reached a pitch at which they were entirely ungovernable. "The piercing cries of the penitent, and the raptures of the rejoicing mingled together, while multitudes fell to the ground like men slain in battle." Generally they were opened with a sermon, at the close of which there would be a general outcry, some breaking forth in ejaculations of prayer or praise for the truth spoken; others in sentences of exhortation; many flying to their friends, and beseeching them to turn to the Lord; some stricken with terror, attempting to flee from the scene and make their escape through the crowd, not unfrequently being stricken to the ground by a strange, mysterious influence while so doing. The numbers that attended these were immense, estimated from three to twenty thousand. "On one occasion it is stated that such numbers fell" on the third night, that in order to prevent their being trampled upon they were collected together and laid in order in two squares. At another immense meeting at Cape Ridge no less than three thousand "fell," including several prominent Presbyterian clergymen. Frequently boys ten or twelve years of age became inspired, and spoke with great eloquence.

As these meetings were frequently observed those physical phenomena which have at one time or another obtained with many religious organizations, and in many countries; the convulsionists of St. Medard will be remembered as a prominent illustration. In these conditions, which are not at present considered to be produced directly by religious influences, but to be purely muscular and nervous aberrations, the subjects became rigid, convulsed or cataleptic, as the case might be, remaining in these conditions for hours and even for days. At present, although these meetings present many of their primitive features, they have assumed a more rational form, which, to the casual observer, does not in the least detract

fifty thousand visitors in all during the week, everything is as systematic, neat, cleanly and orderly as the best regulated household.

There have been about twenty-eight Churches represented by organizations of from ten to one hundred in number, including delegations from all the New-England States, besides New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin and California.

Among the conveniences of the place may be mentioned a large barber's tent, and numerous shoe-blacking boys, who, with chair and box, are reaping small fortunes. A ticket-office, where can be obtained tickets for all directions; a Post-office, with a regular mail once a day; teams to carry passengers to and from the landings at a reasonable charge; a baggage depot, where all luggage can be left until wanted—so that all the conveniences of society are thus grouped together in this temporary city.

As I write, the afternoon sun streams into the window of the office I have been permitted to use, through the courtesy of Mr. COFFIN, the able and gentlemanly agent, *factotum* and Major-domo of the whole affair. Looking out into the grove of old oaks that surround me, I see walking leisurely about, singly or in groups, or standing engaged in conversation, hundreds of young girls, gaily dressed and full of life and spirits, yet not a little restrained by the real beauty and even solemnity of the scene and occasion.

Borne on the air comes to me the voice of some reverend exhorter, who holds by his eloquence at least 10,000 worshippers gathered together not 100 yards from my seat. Occasionally float upward strains of melody from thousands of sweet and powerful voices, singing the inspiriting hymns of praise that have more than all else, perhaps, given the Methodist Church its great ascendancy among the sects. And last night, as I lay down to sleep, the last sounds that met my ears were the prayers rising from the surrounding tents from many an impassioned soul, and pure, humble and contrite heart. It is true that fashion, with her insidious power, has usurped great sway over even the masses who attend these meetings. To-day the encampment is by no means what it was twenty years ago in religious enthusiasm, or attention to the subjects for which it was formed; roughs and pickpockets are here, a few gamblers, and also a few of the *demi-monde* of New-Bedford, but they are held in order by the moral restraint of the occasion, as much as by the influence of the officials. The atmosphere is a religious and moral one, and while this shall be its pervading character, though the Wesleyan Camp Meeting may become a fair, a gypsy encampment, a political convention or a barbecue, and it already presents some of the peculiarities of each and all of these festive gatherings, yet it can never fail to possess a healthy moral tone, that must be beneficial to all who attend it. I, for one, shall certainly never regret the time I have passed at Wesleyan Grove, on the old-fashioned island of Martha's Vineyard.

STUYVESANT.

A Wealthy Widow Marries a Hackman —She Refuses to go Bail for Him when Accused of Bigamy.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Gazette, Aug. 29.

About two years since a wedding took place at the office of Alderman DONALDSON, and a wealthy old gentleman named BURNS—then residing in Manchester, but since deceased—became the husband of a prepossessing damsel of sweet sixteen. After enjoying the sweets of connubial felicity for a brief space of six months, the aged bridegroom died, leaving his youthful partner the snug sum of ten thousand dollars. Being very fond of paying visits to the rural districts, as well as to the grave of her dear departed, she frequently had recourse to the livery-stable of ANDREW JACKMAN for the purpose of hiring vehicles. Here she met a young man named CLAY CRIDER, who was engaged by Mr. JACKMAN in the capacity of a groom or driver. At the lady's own request CRIDER always took charge of the team when she went out. After a time they became intimate, then affectionate, and finally the young widow threw herself in the arms of the "lackey," and declared the full measure of her passion. Another marriage ceremony took place in the dingy office of Alderman DONALDSON, on the 10th day of last January, and CRIDER became the lawful successor of BURNS, not only in the affections of the lady but also in the management of her property. Everything glided smoothly with them for a time, until the father of the bride learned that CRIDER had left a wife and two children in Gettysburgh. After investigating the report, and being fully satisfied of its accuracy, he repaired to the office of Alderman DONALDSON, where he preferred a charge of bigamy against the husband of his daughter. CRIDER became cognizant of this matter, and ere he could be arrested he fled from the city. He returned on Saturday, however, and on Monday was arrested by Officer SARBER, who, at his request, conveyed him to the home of Mrs. CRIDER, No. 2 Water-alley, Allegheny City. He implored her to furnish the necessary bail, but she only laughed, and, chucking him playfully under the chin, bid him go the Penitentiary like a man. He turned from her disgusted, and in two hours after he was consigned to the County Jail to await trial.

The Loomis Family Once More—Arrest of One of Them for Horse Stealing.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 29.

On the 30th of April last, Mr. P. H. COWAN, a farmer in the town of Geddes, lost a valuable horse from his pasture, and it was supposed the animal was stolen. Recently Mr. COWAN learned that a horse, answering the description of his lost one, was in possession of the notorious Loomis family, residing at Sangerfield, Oneida County. He therefore proceeded to that place, and enlisted the services of Deputy Sheriff FILKINS, a fearless and zealous officer, who has done much to bring the notorious family to justice, and who is now under indictment for killing one of them. The Sheriff employed twenty-four citizens as assistants, and they proceeded to the Loomis settlement to recover the stolen horse. The party surrounded the pasture in which the horse was, and succeeded in capturing the animal, which was restored to its owner. It required great care in approaching the premises, to cut off several means of spiriting away and concealing the horse which the Loomises have at their command. It is almost impossible to search out and capture any stolen property that is once in their possession. The party engaged in this successful proceeding encountered several members of the family, who were stopped and relieved of the firearms which they carried. DENIO LOOMIS, for instance, was found to have a seven-shooting revolver in his pocket. One of the family, DENIO LOOMIS, was taken into custody by Sheriff FILKINS, on the charge of stealing Mr. COWAN's horse, and was taken to Baldwinsville, in this County, where the warrant for his arrest was issued. He was examined, on Tuesday afternoon, before Justice HALL, of that place, and was held for trial. Bail is offered for LOOMIS, and will doubtless be accepted. The presence of LOOMIS and FILKINS at Baldwinsville created much interest among the citizens.

The Bottle Business Corked Up.

Gen. CURTIS, Collector at Ogdensburgh, has determined to put an end to the practice of bringing over a supply of liquor by the single bottle in the hand, pocket or otherwise, and has instructed his subordinates to enforce the law by the following circular:

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE,
OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 27.

CIRCULAR.

To Officers of the Revenue, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.

"The instructions under which you have heretofore been authorized to allow single bottles of brandy and other liquors to be brought into this District from Canada, is clearly in violation of the revenue laws, and such importations will no longer be permitted.

It is imperative on all officers of Customs that the laws of Congress and the instructions of the Treasury Department, relating to the collection of duties on imports, be strictly and faithfully enforced, and no officer reporting to this office will knowingly permit any violation of them under any circumstances.

When ignorant persons shall violate regulations of the Department unintentionally, a full statement of the case will be forwarded to this office, and it it shall appear proper, the Secretary of the Treasury will be requested to release the captured goods under such conditions as he may direct, but in no case will the Collector or either of the deputies assume to do what the law makes no provision for, respecting any articles seized for violation of the revenue laws."

N. MARTIN CURTIS, Collector.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of interest to a large class of persons:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1866.

SIR: I reply to yours of July 27, that the payment of the license or special tax of a wholesale or retail dealer in liquors is held to cover the sale of all other merchandise.

But the entire amount of *all sales made* must be included in the basis upon which such license or special tax is assessed.

In further reply, please find inclosed circular, No. 60, instructions of this office.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

WM. M. GILES, corner Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York City.

The Business of New-Orleans—Income Returns and Licenses.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 24.

The following statement, which has been kindly furnished us by the Assessor, brings the business of last year and this into direct contrast. The excess of 1866 over 1865 forms an interesting and instructive item:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23, 1866.

Annual income list for the year 1866	$352,360 47
Annual income list for the year 1865	292,577 44
Excess of 1866 over 1865	$59,783 03
Annual license list for the year 1866	$317,681 20
Annual license list for the year 1865	130,882 00
Excess of 1866 over 1865	$186,799 20
Monthly assessments for the month of June, 1866	$258,007 95
Monthly assessments for the month of July, 1866	189,441 58

JAMES READY, Assessor.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE AT BOSTON.

An Eloquent, Earnest and Able Speech on the Political Issues of the Day.

The following is a full report of Senator DOOLITTLE's speech at the great Union meeting held Monday evening in Faneuil Hall:

MR. PRESIDENT AND NATIONAL UNION MEN OF BOSTON: Shall Massachusetts, in the next Congress, through her representatives, speak for Union or disUnion? Do we live in the United States of America, or do we live in the dis-United States of America? Is that great Republic, which we so much love, for which we are willing to pour out our blood and our treasure, to give our fathers and our sons to its defence—is that great Republic, this day composed of thirty-six States under the Constitution, united? or is it composed of twenty-five or twenty-six States, with ten or eleven States held subject as conquered Provinces? This is the question, and that is the only great question at the present hour. If the Union is broken, if the States are disunited, if ten or eleven States have withdrawn themselves from the Union, and this is our condition, for what have we been fighting? Fellow-citizens, the question is, whether the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, not only these States represented in Congress but the supreme law of the land over Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas—over all that great region of country, larger than France, Austria, Prussia and Italy—that vast region of country embracing within its limits seven or eight millions of people who were once living in States represented under the Constitution of the United States. The question is whether the Constitution of the United States is still the supreme law of the land over that Territory, if follows of necessity that that Territory and people within it are entitled to the provisions of that Constitution. And one of the sections of the provision is this, that no State shall be deprived of representation without its consent—without the consent of Georgia, for instance. Georgia cannot be deprived of its suffrage in either house of Congress and the man who undertakes to do it violates the Constitution. [Cheers.] Under that Constitution South Carolina has just the same right to two Senators that Massachusetts has. Georgia has the same right that New-York has, for they both hold their right under the Constitution and under that alone; and the simple question is whether the Constitution is still the supreme law of the land. I know that an organized and most powerful rebellion in that region of country undertook to overthrow the Constitution of the United States. They undertook to say that the Constitution of the United States should have no authority over them at all. In the Committee of Thirteen, of which TOOMBS and DAVIS were members, and upon which I had the honor of being a member also, as early as 1860 after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, during the expiring term of his administration, when we met each other face to face, and met this question of peace or war. Those gentlemen said to us if you will change the Constitution of the United States so as to guarantee the institution of slavery in all the territory we have we will live under the Constitution and submit to the election of Mr. LINCOLN; but if you will not so change the Constitution and give us a new guarantee in favor of the existence of slavery we will withdraw from the Constitution and overthrow it so far as our States are concerned, and set up a government of our own. This was the precise issue made. We said to those gentlemen, we will live under the Constitution as it is. [Cheers.] You may live under the Constitution as it is and enjoy all the rights which it gives to everyone, but when you say to me with the breath of war behind it—when you draw the sword in our faces and tell us that we must submit to change the Constitution, or you will overthrow it, we say to you we will not consent to the change. We will not consent to change it for the purpose of extending Slavery in any part of the Union and upon those threats of overthrowing it, we will not change it for any purpose whatever. Upon that precise point this issue was made by the South through the sword calling on the Southern people to fly to arms. The people of the North responded and the issue we made was we will support the government of our fathers—we will maintain the Union and the Constitution and the supremacy of that Constitution over every foot of soil of the United States, cost what it may. Upon that issue the great battle of modern history was joined. Upon that issue we fought it through. Upon that issue we have gained victory for mankind and for republican government—and shall we now be robbed of the fruit of that victory by being told that the Union is broke; that these States are out of the Union; that these are withdraw from the Union and the enjoyment of their rights within the Constitution of the United States. Those States, united under our Constitution, are differently situated from the States of Europe or any other portion of the earth. If war arises in the States of Europe, and the war is terminated, the terms are settled by a treaty of peace, entered into by the belligerent parties, who are both represented in Congress of Commissioners, who conclude the treaty of peace. But among us—among our States, who are bound together by something more sacred than a written treaty, who are bound together by a Constitution of Government, if we have any civil commotion among ourselves, insurrection or rebellion, the Constitution of the United States is the basis of peace. The Constitution is the only true basis that can be made or proposed, or can exist between the States under the Constitution, for that Constitution is the supreme law of the land, comprising every State and binding the whole Government of the United States. I undertake to say, then, that neither the President of the United States nor Congress of the United States, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or all together, had the power at the close of the war to propose common terms of peace with the Constitution of the United States. I hear it was precisely upon these terms that issue was joined. When the war had been commenced by the South it was precisely upon the ground that LINCOLN issued his first proclamation to the American people to call volunteers to sustain the Government of the United States and the supremacy of the Constitution; and when time had passed on and we had met that disaster at Bull Run in 1861, just as soon as Congress could assemble together, they passed a resolution in both Houses in which they declared the purpose for which the war was to be prosecuted, and the terms upon which the war should cease. This resolution received the unanimous vote of the Senate, with the exception of two persons—one voting against it, and another refusing to vote at all. The resolution is in this language: "That this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression; nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; nor for purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The speaker then discussed this resolution. What objects? The supremacy of the Constitution, the equality of the States, in the Union under the Constitution, with all their rights, equality and dignity unimpaired, and the war shall cease. What is here declared to be the purposes of the war? To suppress the insurrection—not to reduce those States to conquered Territories. Suppose that any such purpose as that had been avowed, how could you have prosecuted this war and raised the money and the men necessary to its prosecution? It was necessary to declare that the sole prosecution of the war was to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to give the national rights to all the States. Mr. DOOLITTLE then passed on to another step in our history. In 1863, what did they do to prosecute the war to a successful termination? It felt compelled to lay aside the name of the Republican Party and to organize what was denominated the Union Party in 1863; and in order to the successful organization of the Union Party we began the work in the great States of the Union, beginning in Ohio. The men who met in Ohio declared they would lay aside all party considerations to prosecute the war to the suppression of the rebellion; and they called on the Democratic Party to lay aside all party considerations and unite with them in forming a Union Par y, the basis of which should be, as I have already stated, the suppression of the rebellion, and that alone. And to test the sincerity of this movement, they put Democrats in nomination all over the United States; Democrats were willing to unite with others on that basis; we were willing to join them in political action as much as on the field—and in politics action was made no distinction except this: if a man was willing to put down the rebellion he should be accepted in full fellowship in the great Union Party of the country. And it was only by means of forming the Union Party on that basis that we were able to raise the soldiers to form the armies and the money to replenish the treasury to prosecute the war. The men belonging to that party will stand up now and say that when the Union Party was formed it meant something more, not to exclude ten States from the Union and deny these States representation in Congress—to destroy their institutions as States—to deny their equality and dignity as States in this Union—to inforce negro suffrage against their will. To say this, is, in my judgment, falsifying the pledges which we then gave to the people of the United States and upon which we gave the strength necessary to sustain the Government. Now, fellow-citizens, I will not stop here. I refer to the course which was pursued by the New-York *Tribune* at this time. The speaker read an extract from that paper, published in 1863, when soldiers were hard to obtain to fill our ranks, in which the doctrine was explicitly laid down that the object of the war was the restoration of the Union, and that the President had the power to receive back all the rebel States with their rights unimpaired, when they submitted to the laws of the land. The war was from first to last, a war for the preservation of the Union. Mr. LINCOLN declared this to be the purpose. These were the utterances which were made by the leading members of the Republican party to the Democracy of the country, and prevailing on them to unite and form the great Union party which was to sustain the Government. Fellow-citizens, I undertake to say that unless such appeals had been made on that basis, we should have failed in the struggle to put down the rebellion. Has Mr. JOHNSON proved false to this great idea of the Union party—to the platform on which he was elected in 1864? Not at all. In no particular has he proved false to any of those declarations or of principles previous to that election. But to go one step further. ANDREW JOHNSON has not proved false in any respect to the policy inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN. As to those three States to which I have referred, Mr. LINCOLN organized them himself. Therefore in carrying out that policy he was only carrying out the policy already adopted; and as to the other States of the Union, Mr. JOHNSON, so far as he varies from it, improved upon the policy. Mr. DOOLITTLE then discussed the absurdity of the South gaining control of Congress by the admission of representatives from the Southern States and alluded to the effect the doings of the Radical Congress had produced on the Unionists of the South. He quoted from a letter written by Judge EVANS, in which that gentleman says that immediately on the surrender of the armies of the South the Union men of the South treasured the hope that with that surrender their rights would be restored. But when they found Congress refused them representation, that when Congress attempted to treat them as conquered provinces, the Union people of Texas were discouraged, and that they looked to the next election of Congressmen as their hope for peace and safety. The nature of Republican Governments was then noticed, and he discussed how tyrannical it was for one part of the country to tax another portion of the country and yet deny it representation. The negro suffrage question was next skillfully handled. You here in Massachusetts judge for yourselves what is best for your interests. If you choose you can pass a law allowing male persons arriving at the age of eighteen years to vote, or you can allow women to vote. It is the State which is to decide such questions—not Congress—and so Mr. JOHNSON refused to force upon the people of the South negro suffrage as the basis of restoration. The attempt in the present condition of things in those States, where one-half of the population nearly are negroes, to force this thing upon the people against their will would inevitably lead to bloodshed and strife. Mr. JOHNSON knows it. So does Gen. GRANT, and Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. ORD, and other Generals—not political ones—hold the same doctrines that such an attempt will inevitably lead to a war of races, the result of which will be the extinguishment of one race or the other. Therefore, it is not only a constitutional violation of the rights of the States, but it is, in my judgment, the most inhuman and heartless policy the Government of the United States could adopt. I have no doubt it is true that it would require a standing army of one hundred thousand men to prevent a conflict in such an event. If 40,000 negroes were transported to Boston those gentlemen who advocate negro suffrage would break out of it and say they were opposed to negro suffrage. After referring to the other conditions offered to the South, showing how tyrannical and anti-republican they were, he said he had lately discovered the radical definition of the story of the prodigal son. It was this: When he came home to his father's house, clothed in rags and filthy, his father turned upon him, and closed the door, and said "go back, you have neither money or credit—go buy and find raiment before you can be admitted into the house at all, and when you do return first you must take a solemn oath that you have never been away, [laughter] and then you must give good constitutional guarantees that you will never go away again." This is the Radical result of this policy. The fourth is that the Constitution of the United States, by its most solemn guarantees, declares that every State within the Union is entitled to its representation, History teaches us this. The Radicals are more tyrannical than Russia ever was toward Poland. In conclusion, Mr. DOOLITTLE said England and France were watching the course of the Radicals, and wanted to see this Government destroyed. Now that the war in Europe is over, NAPOLEON is at leisure to deal with Mexico. It was to be regretted that the loyal men from the Southern States had not been admitted, in order to make our country united, and say to NAPOLEON, you must hurry and take your troops out of Mexico. [Great cheering.]

The Ratification Meeting in Memphis—The President's Policy Indorsed—The Philadelphia Convention Sustained—Speech by N. B. Forrest.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 26.

The grand ratification meeting which took place last evening was, without doubt, the most enthusiastic meeting of our citizens since the capture of the city. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, when Gen. N. B. FORREST was announced, and delivered the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me to-night in selecting me as your presiding officer. You will allow me to say that I am far more familiar with the stern duties of a soldier than I am with the art of public speaking. It is known to most of you that my life has been one of action rather than of words. Nor has it been my habit to take a leading part in the direction of political and public affairs. But the occasion of this evening is one of no ordinary importance. You have assembled to express your approbation or disapprobation of the principles of public policy and constitutional Government declared in the resolutions and address sent forth to the American people by the late Philadelphia Convention. If the principles therein enunciated shall be sustained by the American people, and particularly by a majority of the freemen of the Northern States, then the States and people of the South will be speedily restored to civil and constitutional liberty. If I know myself, this is the anxious desire of my heart. This is the consideration that brought me here to-night, and without stopping to criticise or object to collateral matters and details, not resting on any great public principle, as a whole, I will stand by the resolutions of that body.

I have carefully read and considered the address and the principles of public policy and constitutional law therein contained, and without regard to the language in which they stand expressed, *they meet my full, unreserved and cordial approval.* When I pledged my word and my honor to the last cause of the late Confederacy, I suppose that no one who knew me ever doubted the honesty and good faith with which they would be redeemed; and *when I now accept the results of the war as irrevocable, I have accepted them, and I pledge my word and my faith to the support of the great principles declared to the world by the Philadelphia Convention, as I now do, that vow and that faith shall be equally constant and unchangeable.*

There is one thing I shall say in regard to the soldiers of the North and South, this men who have met each other in the stern shock of battle, and a conflict of arms that tried their courage and their souls; if these grave matters were referred to them, these States could be instantly restored to their former relations; their people to the right of representation in Congress, and all sections of the Union to quietude and friendship.

And as the last resolution proposed by the Committee, indorsing the generous and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States to secure to the Southern States equality of rights in the Union, *it meets my cordial approbation.* I have been to believe that I have been misrepresented to the Chief Magistrate and slandered by calumniators, publicly and privately, in regard to my behavior as one of the commanders of a portion of the army of the late Confederate States; but while I shall rest my vindication against these calumnies upon the testimony of the thousands of brave men who followed me in that bloody struggle, whatever the President may think of me, *it is a duty I owe to my own sense of justice and patriotism to indorse his policy for the immediate restoration of the States; to stand by him in his arduous endeavors for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the Southern States and people, and to express to the world my admiration of his generosity and the dignity of his conduct.* And as to my future policy, I refer you to my past history since the surrender of my command at Gainesville, Ala., on the 9th day of May, 1865, and to my address to my soldiers on that occasion.

A preamble and resolutions were then read. The preamble declares that "when republics embrace the hazards of armed civil conflict, the liberties of the victor and the vanquished have ever been alike endangered;" and that the South and the North alike have been made painfully aware that scarcely any form of government, however ample its provisions may have been for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen, has been found sufficient for freedom against the terrible shock of civil war. The preamble also declares that, "to restore, as far as the situation will permit, the Federal Union of the States, in its original integrity, and reinvest the entire people of all sections with that civil and political liberty which our institutions were designed to secure, and which they once enjoyed, is now proposed by the intelligent and conservative men of the North, who have, irrespective of past diversities of political opinion, united to achieve this result. They have invited the people of the South to aid them in this noble work, and have organized the movement through a Convention recently assembled in the City of Philadelphia. There is nothing in the terms proposed by these men to the South that ought to impel any of our section from a most hearty coöperation with them. The political doctrines announced by this Convention are those with which we have been familiar in the past history of the country, and to which we and our fathers have in the main adhered from the foundation of the Government, while the questions declared to have been settled by the result of the war, are in fact and truth so accepted and received by the great mass of the Southern people. Duty and interest alike prompt us to receive frankly and cordially this first and only offer of reconciliation which has been made since the termination of the struggle by our late foes. It has been so presented as to leave our manhood untarnished in its acceptance."

The resolutions which follow this preamble, which is quite lengthy, are as follows:

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the political doctrines enunciated in the late National Union Convention, which assembled in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, and most cheerfully agree to accept its action, pledging our utmost efforts to secure the triumph of its policy, and establish permanently its principles through a restored Union.

Resolved, That only in the success of these principles do we discern aids for the future security for the present or hope for the future. Humanely considered, unless success is attained, in at least their general scope and intent, American liberty will die and make "no sign."

Resolved, That we especially and heartily respond to the sentiment announced in the address and resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, embodied in these words:

"Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic."

Gen. STONEMAN then addressed the meeting, and was frequently interrupted by loud cheers and applause. He said he belonged to a club for over a quarter of a century; that club elected its President every four years. GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first chosen, and ANDREW JOHNSON now filled the Presidential chair. He wanted to see friendly feelings existing, and the sooner the better. Addresses were also made by Col. GUS. A. HENRY, Hon. LANDON C. HAYNES, Hon. W. T. AVERY, and others.

The resolutions offered by Judge KING were unanimously ratified, and the meeting then adjourned.

National Union Mass Meeting in Pittsburgh.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle, Aug. 28.

An immense meeting of the National Union Party was held at City Hall last evening. The hall was densely packed, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. The meeting was called to order by Hon. H. A. WEAVER, and was organized by calling GEO. F. GILMORE, Esq., to the chair. A large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then appointed.

Mr. GILMORE, on taking the chair, made a few pertinent remarks, in the course of which he remarked that the National Union Party is national and seeks to reunite the country, and it was because of this he supported it. He concluded by introducing Hon. EDGAR COWAN, who was received with great applause.

Senator COWAN delivered an address, which was listened to with undivided attention. Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON and Gen. J. BOWMAN SWEITZER, after which the meeting adjourned.

Gen. McCook and Political Conventions.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, writing from Steubenville, Penn., states that there is a Soldiers and Sailors' League in that city, which meets on Saturday evening of each week, to deliberate regarding the various subjects affecting the interests of the soldier and sailor, and to establish a concert of action on questions concerning the country at large.

During the session of the League on the evening of Aug. 25, the subject of sending delegates to the "Convention," in Pittsburgh, on the 24th of September, came before the meeting. Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK, who is also President of the L ague, thought "no action should be taken, and the League should not be represented either at Cleveland or Pittsburgh." Gen. MCCOOK, whose name is appended to the call for the Cleveland Convention, also stated that he indorses the "Philadelphia Convention" and President JOHNSON's policy. The League, however, appointed a committee to draft resolutions defining the political status of their organization, to report at the next meeting.

Maine Politics.

At a Republican caucus in Searsport, Me., Aug. 23, to elect delegates to the Senatorial and County Conventions, the following preamble and resolution were offered by Gen. NICKERSON:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of the Union Republicans of this town in caucus, a Convention has assembled in Philadelphia, composed of delegates from all the States; and whereas, the said Convention thus composed has stated its views so distinctly and unequivocally, so fully and so fairly, covering all points in issue between Union men and those who attempt to overthrow the Government, conceding all and singular the principles fought for and maintained by us, to wit: repudiating the doctrine of State rights, slavery, and disclaiming every desire to reëstablish it on a foot of soil on this continent; holding sacred forever the national debt; repudiating entire and forever the Confederate debt; recommending to the several States such modification and amendment of their Constitutions as will best protect and secure the happiness of all its citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we do approve of the spirit, temper and patriotic action of said Convention.

After a motion to indefinitely postpone the same, which did not prevail, on motion of Gen. NICKERSON, it was laid over until the caucus for nomination of a candidate to the State Legislature.

The Democratic Convention in the Sixth Kentucky District.

The Democratic Convention in the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, which convened at Covington Aug. 24, is represented to have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic which ever assembled in that District. The purpose of the Convention was to nominate a candidate to fill the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of GREEN CLAY SMITH. The names presented to the Convention were: Col. T. L. JONES, of Campbell; Dr. A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin, and A. H. WARD, of Harrison. The vote on the first ballot stood: WARD, 133; CHAMBERS, 75, and JONES, 52; and Mr. WARD was declared to be the nominee. Mr. WARD subsequently accepted the nomination in a short, but eloquent, speech. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the patriotic and fraternal spirit and purpose of the National Convention lately assembled at Philadelphia, as exhibited in the harmony of its proceedings, and its declaration of principles and purposes to the people, and, while we are unfixed and unalterable determination to preserve the Democratic organization intact, and maintain Democratic principles unimpaired, we pledge ourselves to cooperate cordially and earnestly with all parties who desire the speedy overthrow of the fanatical power which now rules the legislative councils of the nation, and who will assist in the great work of restoring the blessings of peace, liberty and union to the people.

Resolved, That the course of the President of the United States in organizing the conservative policy of the majority in Congress meets our hearty approval, and we pledge to him an earnest support in all his future efforts to preserve the Constitution and the Union, and protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights under them.

Removals from Office.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following letter from Secretary WELLES, in reply to an inquiry as to the reason why Mr. RICHARD WOOD was removed from his position in the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 23, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 17th instant, stating that RICHARD WOOD "has without alleged cause been discharged," and asking the reasons of his removal, has been received.

The Department does not hold itself bound to assign reasons in every case of change that it makes.

But Mr. WOOD is understood to be an active partisan opponent of the President, and of those who sustain him in his efforts to reëstablish the Union.

The Administration, and those connected with it, would fail in their duty to the country were they to retain in the employment of the Government any one who would weaken or embarrass the efforts which are made to promote national unity, or who would, at such a period, impair confidence in those who are exerting themselves to sustain the President in his labors for the welfare of the whole country.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. LEONARD MYERS, Philadelphia, Penn.

Crime in Texas—Confession of a Murderer.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, Aug. 18.

All of our citizens have a vivid recollection of the horrible murder committed on the 30th July, at the mill in this city. One of the murderers, HENRY MARMOND, has made the following confession, which we lay before our readers, believing that, for details of depravity and fiendish atrocity, it is almost unparalleled. The confession was made before D. CLEVELAND, Esq., Mayor of this city, in the presence of four witnesses. Subsequently, MARMOND gave the same statement of the crime before Hon. A. SIEMERING, Chief Justice, on the examination of JOSEPH LEATON as an accomplice in the same murder.

Henry Marmond states: When I was put in jail by Mr. LEFFERING, I became acquainted with Corporal MITCHELL. The corporal asked me if Mr. LEFFERING was a wealthy man. I told him yes. He asked me who was staying at the mill. I told him that during the week Mr. LEFFERING slept in the mill, and on Sundays one of his working hands.

MITCHELL brought the decision from the Fourth Regular Cavalry, CHARLES HARMON, tried to get poison to poison the sentinels at the jail, so that we could escape. He gave HARMON money for that purpose. HARMON did not buy the poison, but returned the money to MITCHEL. After HARMON refused to bring the poison, MITCHEL had an understanding with JOE LEATON, that he (said LEATON) was to send a bottle of poison whisky to him by HARMON; they would then poi on all the sentinels and let the prisoners out. This was when LEATON was in jail. LEATON was to furnish a bottle of poisoned whisky to poison the sentinels and let the prisoners; but the man, CHAS. HARMON, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, who was to bring it, refused to do so. After this, the soldier who tried to break open the safe in the Mayor's Office, was to let out the prisoners. There were four men in jail who were to go with me to the mill, but they had been sent to the Dry Tortugas. It was understood between these four men that they were to go with me to LEFFERING's mill and rob it. After these prisoners were sent to the Dry Tortugas, LEATON bailed me out without my knowledge. Just as I got out of jail under bond, LEATON sold MITCHEL to tell me that if I did not rob the mill on Sunday night at the latest, he would blow my brains out with his own revolver. I and LEATON started together from the jail and went and took a drink together. After we left the bar-room we went round by the new Catholic church, out of sight of anybody. He told me that I must do the deed that night. I said "No, I don't want to kill the father of a family." He then told me he would furnish arms and all things necessary, and that if I needed it he would assist me. This was on Friday evening before the murder. We then parted. Next day, on Saturday, LEATON wanted me to take breakfast with him, but I refused. We then separated until Sunday noon—LEATON followed me up everywhere. We met together at a bar-room near the bridge on Main-street, and that afternoon he made me drink all the afternoon. LEATON told me if I would do the deed he would give me horses, arms and assistance. He and I were to go together to Chihuahua. CHARLES HARMON was with me at the time—we were then together. At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, CHARLEY HARMON, I, and a negro girl met together. We went up to the Convent. We lay there, near the road about 200 yards. We crossed the San Antonio River, and came by the Main Bridge on Commerce-street. LEATON called us into the bar-room near the bridge, where we were before. He made us drink. He gave me the big knife which is in court. LEATON's partner handed it to him, and he to me. LEATON's partner (a man who keeps the bar-room there) took off the old caps of the pistol and put on new caps, and gave me the pistol after it was primed, and asked me if I wanted another one. This man is about my size—not quite so thick—with a little reddish beard—red-faced. LEATON and his partner—this man—were plotting together, though in the English language, which I do not understand. The day before Saturday, in the afternoon, LEATON and this man went with me to a gunsmith's shop in Commerce-street, near the road that turns down to the mill, next to the book-store. There we priced and examined pistols, bowie-knives and guns, but did not buy any.

On Sunday night, at the bar-room, at the time mentioned hereinbefore, when the knife and pistol were given to me, LEATON's partner gave me a candle and some matches. This partner was the man who always waited upon the bar. We had left the negro girl at the convent. When we left the bar-room, LEATON told me that as soon as the deed was committed I must bring all the money to him at the bar-room. LEATON asked CHARLEY HARMON to ask me if I wanted him (LEATON) to go along with me. I said "No, it is not necessary." We then went to the mill, and met a man near the mill whose face was blackened—he being a white man. I saw plainly he was not a negro, as part of his face was not black; the moon was shining. I believe him to be LEATON's partner—it couldn't be any one else. He spoke Mexican to me, and asked me when we were going to commence. I said, "I don't know you." The man answered, "I know you very well." This man said he was a partner of LEATON's, and was sent to help me, and that he was going with me to help me. We saw that the door at the head of the stairs, at the gable end of the mill, was open, and we saw the man be the mill to look. The man with the blackened face had a revolver in his hand, cocked. I went up into the mill by the wheel—the black man was in by the door—and as soon as he got in he grabbed the man in the mill by the throat and sat on his stomach with his knees; the man was choking. I said, "I don't want to see that man suffer that way." I took a hammer of the mill and broke his skull. I struck him in the temple; he died instantly. After he was killed the blackened man still kept the pistol in his hand, cocked, and cursed the dead man, calling him a "————." I took a crowbar and went to the safe. I broke open the front door. The blackened man then wanted me to put the small safe on my back and carry it away. My strength gave way—I was exhausted and I could do no more. My conscience struck me and I lost all my strength. I went back by the same way I came up—under the wheel; there I met CHARLES, drunk and sound asleep. I woke him up and washed his head in the river. I had taken the murdered man's clothes. went with CHARLES, and started with him on the road to Mexico. When we left the mill the man with the blackened face was still in the mill. Out in the chaparel, CHARLES took off his own clothes and threw them away, and put on the clothes of the murdered man. We sold the pistol LEATON's partner had given us on the road to Castroville, and the knife LEATON had given to me—the pistol for $2, the knife for $1, and CHARLES' soldier jacket for 50 cents. We staid at a Mexican rancho, on the Leona, and started the next day about 7 o'clock.

HENRY MARMOND.

Taken and subscribed in my presence, this 7th day of August, 1865.

D. CLEVELAND,
Mayor and ex-officio Justice of the Peace of Bexar County.

In presence of E. SLOCUM, WILLIAM O. KROEGER, VON H. LEFFERING and J. DALAROCHA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 30, 1866.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C....	113	70 Shoe & L. Bank....	110
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62.	113⅛	430 Imp. & Trad. B'k...	116
15,000 do....	113⅞	500 Cum. Coal P.....	47⅛
1,150 do.... Small	113⅛	66 Del. & Hud. Canal.	155
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	109⅜	100 do.....	155⅛
22,100 do.... 2d call	109⅜	200 Rutland Mar.....	2⅛
6,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65.	109⅜	300 do.....	22⅛
55,000 do.....	109⅜	500 Ashburton Coal....	19
485,000 do.....	109⅝	400 do.....	18⅞
500 do..... Small	109⅝	100 Spruce H. Coal....	4⅛
25,000 do..... 2d call	109⅝	200 do.....	4

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH (last week) and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS AND THE HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Italian Opera. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Signora Leonilda Boschetti. Signors Giuseppe Tamaro, Carlo Orlandini, Nicolo Barili, and Carl Formes.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOLMASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

WASHINGTON HALL.
Williamsburgh.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT by the Alleghanians.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Times Office, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. Sperry, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Telegraph gives us another rumor about Maximilian. It is "believed" in Paris that he is about to abdicate the throne of Mexico; the grounds of this belief are not stated. The honors paid in Russia to the American Embassy appeared to have created a little uneasiness in Paris. The *Debats*, of yesterday, inquires into the value of these remarkable demonstrations, and asks what France has done to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States. The internal affairs of Turkey are said to be in a very bad way.

The market for American Securities continued firm. United States Five-Twenties were still quoted at 72¾.

At the solicitation of the Canadian Government, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry have been sent out from England to keep the Fenians out of Canada.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says that on Saturday night the house of Gustavus Limerick and his wife, a venerable couple over seventy years of age, and residing about one and a half miles from Fredericksburgh, was burned, and the following morning the remains of a human being, whose skull was fractured, were found in the ruins. The body of Mr. Limerick was lying near the road, guarded by his faithful dog. The old man's skull had been fractured and his pockets had been rifled.

One day last week the steamer *Lord Elgin*, on the trip from Ogdensburgh to Montreal, narrowly escaped from being wrecked in one of the fearful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Just as she entered Cedar Rapids, the chain which turns the rudder broke, leaving the steamer to plunge without control through the most dangerous part of the Rapids. Twice she struck the rocks, but fortunately, instead of being dashed to pieces, the collision threw the boat back into the current and she passed through in safety.

The Government has appropriated $75,000 for deepening and maintaining a channel across the bar of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and this important work will be commenced as soon as satisfactory proposals are received. It is designed to harrow and drag the channel until a passage of a uniform depth of eighteen feet and width of two hundred feet shall be opened from deep water in the river to deep water in the gulf.

The Cincinnati City Railroads, in their attempt to increase their rates of fare, illegally, as is alleged, are meeting with energetic resistance from the citizens. Large mass meetings have been held, and a determination shown to compel the roads to adhere to their contracts. Matters have taken such shape that a special meeting of the City Council has been called, to consider and, if possible, adjust the difficulty.

The wife of the fireman who was killed by the recent explosion of the locomotive *Baltic*, on the Hudson River Railroad, has completely lost her reason by the sad event. She was seen near the railroad track shortly after his burial, waving her handkerchief to and fro in the still hours of the night, in the vain hope, we suppose, of meeting his nod of recognition as she used to do before his death.

A gentleman on his annual tour to the White Mountains, a year ago, discovered rocks containing gold near Lisbon, N. H. A company of Hartford and Springfield merchants was formed, which purchased the property in which the ore was found. The stock, worth a year ago $5 a share, now sells for $5,000. Some of the quartz yields $867 of gold per ton, and $159 of silver.

An immense brickyard, 800 feet long and about 400 wide, is about to be established at Chicago, Ill. It will contain machines for the manufacture of 200,000 brick a day. A canal 2,000 feet long, 200 wide and 20 deep, will connect the yard with the south branch of the river. The earth thrown up in making the excavation will be used in the manufacture of bricks.

The death-warrant of Richard T. Hartwell, under sentence for the murder of James Housman, of Cookstown, Fayette County, Penn., was read to the prisoner Aug. 24, and he is said to have received the announcement without any perceptible emotion. An effort is being made to have him pardoned. If not successful, he will be hung on Monday, Oct. 1.

A little flurry of excitement has sprung up on the Pacific coast on account of the seizure of an American vessel, the *Francis Palmer*, by a French man-of-war, under the pretence that she was loading guano without a permit. Admiral Thatcher was about to send the *Saranac* and *Shawnee* to take a squint at the proceeding over their rifled guns.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says Tupelo has been captured by the Liberals, with the entire garrison of 700 men. The place was surprised, and the garrison overpowered before resistance could be made. Beside the prisoners, eight rifled guns were captured and 1,100 small arms, with a large amount of baggage and stores.

The catalogue of the State University of Ohio, for the present year gives evidence that the institution is prospering. The students number 362 gentlemen and 306 ladies, beside 190 in the Model School, making a total of 858. Iowa soldiers, who have served three years, are admitted without the payment of the incidental fee demanded of other applicants.

The report that Gen. Tillson was to succeed Gen. Howard as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau appears to have been unfounded, as he has been directed to return to Augusta, Ga., to assume his duties as Assistant Commissioner for that State. Gen. E. M. Gregory is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner for Maryland.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Gen Sherman, dated at Fort Laramie, stating that the reports of Indian depredations have been gross exaggerations, and most are without any foundation. The telegraph lines have not been interfered with, no bands of marauding Indians are roaming about, and no trouble is apprehended.

A telegram was received in Columbus, Ohio on Saturday by the relatives of Mrs. Col. Carrington, from Major Van Voist, commanding United States forces at Fort Laramie, stating in substance that there was no foundation for the rumor that she had been murdered by the Indians.

Since the 15th of May eleven counterfeiters have been arrested in New-Hampshire and Maine, all of whom are either in jail or under bonds to appear for trial in September and October. This is believed to comprise the whole gang of principals in the two States. Some of the accessories are at large.

G. W. Woods, who attempted to assassinate Col. Galloway, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $1,000, charged with attempting to commit a rape on a mulatto girl, engaged as a chambermaid at a Memphis hotel.

President Cheeney, of Bates College, Me., acknowledges the gift to that institution of 10,000 square feet of land on the summit of David's Mountain. The College is to use this lot on the summit of the mountain for the site of a contemplated observatory.

The buildings at Saratoga for the approaching State Fair are well advanced. The indications are that there will be one of the largest exhibitions of blooded stock ever held in this State. The owners of three of the best herds have made entries of all their best stock, and others are entering largely.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of Boston, had a narrow escape recently at Bar Harbor, Me., where he is passing a few weeks. While making an exploration of a cave the tide came in, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped.

A Leavenworth dispatch says that information has been received that the Indians, to the number of eight hundred, are at the Forks of Solomon, on the war path. They have driven all the settlers off, and have scalped seven whites.

Advices from Montana state that the Golden Ore Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have discovered in one of their lodes a mine of cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury.

An invitation has been sent to President Johnson to extend his Western tour to St. Louis. The City Council have offered him the hospitalities of the city.

Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch has been elected President of the Ottawa University, Kansas. He has been President ot the Board of Trustees for some time.

The rot has attacked the potato crop in Ottawa County, C. W., owing to the late continual rain and wind. The oat crop is also a good deal damaged.

The Portland *Argus* says that Hon. Horatio King, Ex-Postmaster-General, is on a visit to Maine, his native State.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says that besides the opera house about to be erected there, a street railway is to be constructed.

LOCAL NEWS.

Capt. John S. Young, of the Detective Police, was yesterday tried a second time before the Police Commissioners. He was charged with having received the sum of $60 from Willard & Co. in payment for services rendered, and for which he is paid a salary. The evidence showed that Capt. Young did receive a reward of $40 from Mr. Willard for having recovered $500 which had been embezzled from that gentleman, but that he had immediately turned the money over to the Police Commissioners, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor. Subsequently the Commissioners divided the $40 between Capt. Young and Detectives Bennett and Macdougal.

There were but four new cases of cholera reported at the Board of Health yesterday. At the meeting of the Board in the afternoon some interesting facts relative to the disease were presented. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and several other cities, are now suffering from cholera much more severely than New-York.

The committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the expenditures of all branches of the service of the United States, and to report what retrenchment can be made, held their first session yesterday in this City. The meetings are to be private.

The markets in and around Wall-street were all weaker yesterday than before the holiday. Gold and exchange lower; some of the public funds fell off, and the railways dull, and on some descriptions bearish. Money very easy.

Produce and Merchandise were in rather more demand yesterday. Low grades of Flour were cheaper, as were also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Lard and Tallow. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Southern Extremists.

Great importance is attached in certain quarters to the gathering which is to be known in Radical history as "The Southern Loyalists' Convention." The opponents of the Administration have been busy, for weeks, in organizing delegations from the North and West to welcome and sustain those who are represented as preëminently the custodians of loyalty in the Southern States. The Northern supporters of the Congressional policy of disunion are to muster at Philadelphia in full force, that they may sympathize with their brethren from the South, and demonstrate to the country the existence of a Southern party in their favor. It will not be amiss, therefore, to watch the proportion which the South will *bonâ fide* contribute to the Convention, and so to test the genuineness of the pretensions which are urged in its behalf. The names attached to the invitation as originally issued were not calculated to produce a very favorable impression, since some of them cannot pretend even to be residents of the South, while others, like Hamilton, are notoriously destitute of character and standing among the Southern people. The anxiety of the Radicals to insure a numerically strong attendance has been another suspicious circumstance. It has looked like a consciousness of the unreal nature of the affair as an expression of any noticeable element in Southern society; the Northern delegations being relied upon to make up by their numbers and talk for the lack of either from Southern sources. Our Richmond correspondence throws a ray of light upon both points. It shows the means that have been resorted to by the handful of Radicals who centre in Alexandria to get up what purports to be a delegation from Virginia. The farce of the nomination is exposed, and the fraud involved in it established. Of thorough Radicals, such as the Judicial Underwood and the delectable Botts, Virginia cannot produce a hundred, all told, and considerably less than half of this number have arrogated to themselves the right to choose delegates to "the Loyalists' Convention." This might be tolerated, perhaps, if those who have been named as delegates were willing to appear in that capacity. But our correspondent informs us that in this respect the published list is a piece of knavery. The respectable names upon it are names—not of Radicals, but of Union men, who are supporters of the movement already inaugurated. A letter appears from one gentleman who so declares over his signature, and others are mentioned who were at Philadelphia during the recent proceedings, and are hearty in their support of the President. Taking Virginia as an illustration, then, we incline to the opinion that "the Southern Loyalists' Convention" will prove as fictitious a display, so far as the South is concerned, as anything gotten up under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton might be expected to be. A few days will enable us to sift the wheat from the chaff. Meanwhile this exposure of the sham attempted in Virginia is rich in its suggestiveness.

Another letter appears in the Times this morning, to which we invite the attention of our Radical cotemporaries. It comes from our New-Orleans correspondent, whose reports in relation to the riot have been accepted by them as the best received from that city. Having indorsed the trustworthiness of the writer on the general subject, they cannot well undervalue his testimony in the present instance. And what are the leading points of his communication? In the first place he deprecates the "ridiculous exaggeration and gross misrepresentation" which have been witnessed in connection with the riot. He lays the blame—reasonably, we think—upon two classes of extremists; the extreme Radicals of the Dostie stamp, having a counterpart in the inconsiderable body of Southern extremists whom the war has not driven off the stage. The Radicals abuse the South, insult the Southerners, and laud the negroes as the superior people; the fire-eaters, in return, ostracise the Northerner, and resent his efforts to obtain negro suffrage. Both classes are nuisances. And to these classes, and these alone, may the riot be attributed. Both continue actively at work. The Radicals declare that the illegal Convention which was the immediate occasion of the trouble shall yet be held; and the fire-eaters, while indicting the Conventionists, shield the Police, by whom lives were wantonly sacrificed. The great body of the people are united in opposition to the Radicals and in condemnation of the Mayor and his minions. Upon this head our correspondent's statement is in harmony with Gen. Sheridan's reports. Thus corroborated, it may be accepted as conclusive. And it suffices to vindicate the South generally, and the City of New-Orleans in particular, from the accusations of which these deplorable occurrences have been the pretext.

Passing from Louisiana to Missouri, we meet the extremists in another aspect. At New-Orleans the Radicals are an insignificant minority, effective only for mischief. In Missouri they have the upper hand. They have enacted laws to suit their purposes, instituted tests to perpetuate their exclusive power, and have in Gov. Fletcher a willing instrument in all their plans. See, then, what Missouri is under Radical rule! It is the theatre of insult, violence and murder, perpetrated by the Radicals, without an effort on the part of the Governor to protect the lives or the property of his political opponents. Outrages which, when heard of in Texas or Mississippi are paraded by the Radical prints as evidence of unfitness for restoration to the Union, occur weekly in Missouri without eliciting a rebuke. At this moment, indeed, we know of no State which equals Missouri in its record of lawlessness and intolerance; as most assuredly we know of none which so completely exemplifies the nature of Radicalism when allowed unchecked development. Outside of St. Louis, Union men, as we understand the term, seem no longer to have rights. The Governor virtually prohibits all but Radicals from voting, and permits the formation of ruffianly organizations to secure by force the control of the polls. Neither age nor sex affords a shield against outrage; and murderous bands roam about the State, insulting, injuring and robbing with impunity persons whose crime is their aversion to Radicalism. Yet the journals which demand the arraignment of Mayor Monroe for murder have not uttered a syllable by way of rebuke to Gov. Fletcher, although of the two the latter would seem to be the greater offender. And when a suggestion is heard that the military interference which has been deemed justifiable in the case of New-Orleans, may also become necessary to protect the Unionists of Missouri in the exercise of their constitutional rights, an indignant protest is uttered against Executive "usurpation." But the justification would be the same in both cases. And the Civil Rights Act, aimed by the Radicals at the cotton-growing States, may be first brought into play against their own partisans in Missouri. The process would be poetically just, though we presume not very agreeable to Gov. Fletcher and his friends.

Parisian Journalism.—The French Press is not by any means a free Press; but the iron hand with which the Emperor's Government controls it, is outwardly softened by the velvet of official honors so frequently extended to eminent editors and writers. We learn by the European mail that among the distinctions conferred on eminent public men upon the Emperor's *fête* day was that of *Chevalier* upon M. Galignani, the conductor of *Galignani's Messenger*. This journal, as our readers may be aware, is printed in Paris in the English language, and is made up almost entirely of articles quoted from English newspapers, along with reports of the proceedings of the *Corps Legislatif*, while they are in session. It never gives utterance to opinions of its own upon any subject; but the shrewd Italian whose name it bears manages to make it up in such a way as to be eminently serviceable and agreeable to the imperial authorities. Its unfriendliness to this country during the war was made apparent by the kind of articles it invariably selected upon American topics; and though some loyal American gentlemen resident in Paris tried hard to get M. Galignani to insert, occasionally, a fair statement of our Northern policy and action, of our campaigns and our finances, they met with little, if any, success. Now, of course, it can find little in its English cotemporaries in the way of abuse of the United States, and consequently its articles from the London papers are of the staple order of eulogy in which they now see fit to deal. It is unquestionably a very influential journal, not only among the large body of English residents and English-speaking people in Paris, but throughout the Continent of Europe, and the Emperor's recognition of the editor has been as well merited as any other official honor he has conferred. This is not the only recent honor given by Napoleon to his faithful upholders in the French journals; in fact, he seems lately to have recognized the importance of the Press to a greater extent than ever. If he cannot always award titles, he offers compliments and gifts—a notable and recent instance of the latter being that of a young writer in *L'Evenement*, who, for a laudatory article upon the Prince Imperial, received evidences of the Emperor's appreciation in the shape of costly articles of diamond jewelry, bearing the imperial monogram. In other cases where it would be improper for the Emperor to act directly, he takes advantage of that convenient cousin, the Prince Napoleon, who is not too proud to invite all the leading editors and writers ot Paris to a banquet, or to accept the compliment of an invitation to dine at the table of one or other of them in return; and who, on such occasions, takes pains to show that the labors and services of the individuals with whom he comes in contact are properly appreciated. These official and social recognitions of the leaders of French journalism and thought, are, however, but poor substitutes for the freedom of which they are deprived.

A New Phase in European Affairs.

Just as our own citizens of the Southern States promptly acknowledged the results of the war, however humiliating they were to their pride and self-esteem, so the people of the Southern States of Germany do now honestly submit to the unexpected and almost miraculous success of Prussia, and fully recognise the changed state of affairs.

The people in Southern Germany were always confirmed haters of that specific Prussianism so prevalent and ruling at Berlin through its representative class of the *Junkerthum*. Still, as it now appears, their love for a united German nationality is more powerful than their hatred of the Junkers, and they now protest loudly against the partition of Germany into two very unequal parts, and earnestly demand of Prussia not to stop short in the work of unification of the country at the banks of the River Main as the dividing line. The people of the few States South do this, partly because they want a common Fatherland, and partly because, left to themselves, they would be so insignificant in numbers as to be utterly powerless in the Council of Nations, and shorn of all influence.

Even the Augsburg *Gazette*, that consistent advocate of an Austrianized Germany, opens now its columns to appeals to the Prussian King to use the present opportunity to take the helm of Germany in his hands, and it lately published a spirited poem, addressed to William I., closing with saying that Prussia's King must cease to be, to rise again a German Emperor. Whatever the result of this agitation may ultimately be, it is of sufficient importance to note its existence.

But there is still another question now agitated throughout Germany, in the Press as well as in public meetings, which affects France and the fate of Napoleon deeply. It is well known that the French Emperor, in consequence of the aggrandizement of Prussia, asked for a moderate rectification of the frontier toward the Rhine, including the district of the Sarre, and that Prussia has declined the request. As soon as this fact became known, public opinion in Germany began to employ itself with this question of a rectification of frontiers upon the Napoleonic principle of nationalities and natural boundaries. As Italy was to be for the Italians, and all Italians are to be henceforth united under one Government, so it is now claimed that Germany ought to be for the Germans, and no portion of Germany should be under foreign dominion. Strasburg is a German city, and so is Weissenburg. Lorrain and Alsace are German; in fact it is claimed that the whole of Eastern France, from the Rhine to the Vosges and from Basle up to Luxemburg, belongs, by nature and the nationality of the inhabitants, to Germany, and that France ought to be restricted to the mountain range of the Vosges as her natural boundary. The Germans have always looked with pain over to the left bank of the Rhine and saw the French flag waving over it. They have never ceased to call it treason to the nationality of the Germans, that these two beautiful and rich German provinces, Lorrain and Alsace, should have ceded to France, the hereditary money of the Germans, and many were the expressions of hope, in prose and in verse, that the day may not be far distant when they should be reunited to the Fatherland where they properly belong. Great dissatisfaction was expressed in 1815, that while the European powers had France under their feet, in the new arrangement of the political geography, these provinces were not cut off from the defeated land and incorporated with Germany, so that "old Father Rhine" may in reality again be, what it always has been in poetry and centuries ago in history, wholly a German river. Had not King Louis Philippe got frightened and dismissed his impetuous little Minister Thiers, some twenty-four years ago, the Germans would then, probably, have wrested these Teutonic provinces from France. Their enthusiasm was fully aroused, and no song was ever so popular on the Ober as well as on the Danube, than Becker's *Rheinlied*, "They shall not have it, the free German Rhine."

All these things are now recalled to mind and warmly debated. We do not venture to predict that this agitation will culminate in a solemn demand, supported by a suitable force, for the retrocession of this province by France; but so much is sure, that by his unsuccessful demand for "rectification of frontier," Napoleon has created for himself a new source of difficulty. He has aroused the love of the German for his Fatherland and for all that by language and descent belong to it. And the present hope for a united, consolidated Germany under one sovereign, powerful enough to dictate the terms of peace with its neighbors in Europe, has increased the desire that in this newly created German Empire shall be included all that is German from the Eider to the Alps. This expressed desire is enough to keep alive irritation among Napoleon's subjects. They have already reason enough to be dissatisfied. Thiers has given utterance to the feeling of the whole French nation—a feeling not of new growth, but as old as the French Monarchy itself—when he said that the unity of Germany under the control of so military a power as Prussia, would be dangerous to France and to her proud position as the leading nation on the Continent. This seems now all but accomplished, and France appears powerless to prevent it, and when she asked a cession of territory of but a few square miles in extent, to "rectify" her frontier exposed to this new, formidable and dangerous neighbor, she is bluntly refused, and pockets the denial with a meek "no matter—thank you." Under these considerations the prestige and reputation of Napoleon must have been greatly lost among his people, who had already become dissatisfied with his Mexican *fiasco*. Adding to these this popular clamor now raised in Germany for a cession of territory *by* France, and that, too, of two of her most lovely provinces, it must be expected that the French will feel still more aggrieved and chagrined. Should this dissatisfaction of the people continue and increase, and make itself known by active outward signs, it may compel Napoleon, for his own safety and that of his throne, to have recourse to some desperate act, out of which war between Germany and France may at once grow. Rulers of such unruly people as the French always spring upon them some unexpected foreign complication to prevent a home disturbance, and Napoleon is shrewd enough to test the efficacy of this means to restore his influence within and without his Empire.

The Late Demonstration and the Humanizing Influence of Metropolitan Society.

The Radical politicians here may fairly be congratulated on their generally respectable bearing during the President's visit. They could hardly be expected to play the part of complaisant lookers-on, but they had sufficient regard for the credit of the City not to make themselves ridiculous by attempting to belittle the reception. They might not have been demonstrative, but none of them that we have heard of put up their shutters and fled the City like the Philadelphia Common Council. Even those most accustomed to assail the policy of the Government, and to heap abuse upon the President, were so far subdued in tone and demeanor, that they would have passed for decent Conservatives in a Radical provincial town. There may have been something of this commendable acquiescence in the prevailing loyal sentiment, due to the overwhelming force of the current of popular feeling to which the occasion gave rise. But we are willing to accredit it to a higher and more enduring influence. No one, even of the extremest political views can live long in a great metropolis like this without being beneficially affected by the large cosmopolitan and humanizing views of life and society and human government that prevail. He may not like—and he is not expected to like—much that is clearly vicious and prodigal in municipal legislation. He may find that the vices of a great community are like everything else in it, *great*. But if he has even a limited amount of common sense, he soon discovers how pitiful and poor a thing it is to be sectional, narrow, sectarian, filled with local sympathies, with local prejudices and petty local ambitions. He stands, as it were, in the centre, not of a county, a State or a Union of States, but in the centre of the World. If he has ever visited London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, or St. Petersburgh, or Galveston, or San Francisco, or Havana, he may any week day of the year walk down to the great business streets with the assurance of meeting scores of persons he had first met in those or other cities. He sees and hears and mixes with hundreds of every creed and kindred. He is brought into as familiar business and social intercourse with the New-Orleans or Savannah merchant, as with the New-England manufacturer. He listens to all opinions. He is obliged to give ready audience to those who present the most diverse views. If he is momentarily impressed by a gentleman from Faneuil Hall, he is liable the next moment to have his impression seriously modified by some Texan trader from Austin or Brownsville. If he has been in company with some financial agent of M. Romero on one side of Broadway, and got new light on the Monroe Doctrine, he has but to cross the street a little farther down, and Prince Maximilian's steamship managers will enlighten him fully on the other side of the story. If he is strong-minded, or possesses but an ordinary share of common sense, he will not, even under all this rush and conflict in opinion, lose his self-possession; neither, on the other hand, will he remain unimpressed.

The opportunity offered every hour in a great metropolis for the comparison or the contrast of sentiment, whether it applies to sectional questions at home, or to great questions of international interest abroad, not only enlarges one's views of life, but it makes intelligent men tolerant in principle, tolerant by training, tolerant from habit, until tolerance becomes a part of their nature.

These are some of the salient advantages to men of moderate intelligence living in a great cosmopolitan community. And they are advantages which illustrate in a great measure the difference between the self-possessed attitude even of New-York Radicals as compared with the foolish bearing of such Radicals as those of Pennsylvania. There are venerable matrons of good social position still living among us, who can tell us how, once upon a time, the belles of New-York were not considered as having entered society until they had been presented in the higher social circles of the Quaker City; when the polished gentlemen of that day would as soon have thought of assassinating the President of the United States as of treating him with the boorish rudeness that marked the conduct of Mr. McMichael and his Common Councilors. But these days of social preëminence passed away from Philadelphia when it began to cultivate sectionalism. And there it stands.

One cannot but regret that the President's starting point on this tour was not New-York. The example here set would have had (and will yet have to a certain extent) a beneficial influence on the temper and behavior of other cities honored by the presence of the President and his distinguished companions. And this reflection naturally suggests to us how important it would be to the whole country were New-York to-day the Federal Capital. The influence of opinion here would be of that moderating kind which would tell powerfully on the legislation of the country. Sectionalism, whether coming from the East, or the South, or the West, would find itself at such a discount here that it could never grow strong enough to imperil the great interests of the nation. The time may not yet have arrived when this view can be popularized. But the minds of many sensible men have been turned to it; and it will some day bear ampler discussion.

Division.—The *Tribune* says that Messrs. Field, Cutler and Ferris have resolved to leave Louisiana, and it adds that it shall despair of the State if this enforced exodus continues. Why did it not suggest that the three gentlemen in question take out a sort of Southern naturalization papers? Such a course would exactly meet its views of the relations of those portions of the Union which it would divide forever.

The New Italian Kingdom—Its Brightening Prospects.

We learn by the Atlantic cable that Italy has commenced reducing the immense army which she has felt compelled to keep on foot ever since the establishment of the Kingdom, and which, while maintained for her defence, was slowly crushing her to the earth. The latest reliable statistics we have of the strength of the military establishment of Italy, were furnished by the *Journel du Hâvre* at the opening of the late Austro-Italian war, and showed that the war-footing of the Kingdom gave it within a fraction of 425,000 men, which estimate, of course, is not inclusive of the forty or fifty thousand volunteers who enlisted to serve under Garibaldi. This great military force was by no means as coherent and homogenous in character as the national army of Italy ought to be, and may hereafter be made. It was largely made up of the old armies of the Italian rulers, whose thrones and crowns were broken to form the present Kingdom—its largest elements consisting of the Neapolitan army of Francis the Second and the Piedmontese army of Victor Emmanuel. Its constituent parts had no common history, associations or traditions; and though a good deal has been done within the last few years to inspire all its parts with the idea of Italian unity, and to systematize the entire organization upon one principle and under the same military laws, there has not yet been sufficient time to accomplish perfectly the work, or to look for its full results. The Italian Government felt itself compelled to keep up an army of this magnitude because of the certainty that war must some time break out with Austria upon the Venetian question. That vital matter is now settled by Austria conceding Italy's demands; and as the Italian statesmen are conservative enough not to push their demands upon Austria to the extreme extent urged by the Mazzini Radicals, permanent peace upon Italy's frontiers becomes possible, and the reduction of her huge armies is the proper consequence. We expect that this reduction will greatly strengthen Italy at the point in which she is the weakest, and where she has actually threatened to break down—her finances. The debt of Italy is not half as large as ours, nor is it as large in proportion to the population; but the capacity of the Italian people for meeting its demands and bearing its burdens are far inferior to the capacity of the American people as regards the burden of the Federal debt. Though Italy, peninsular and insular, is possessed of natural resources and advantages unsurpassed, if equalled, by those of any other Nation of Europe, yet the long-continued misgovernment and division of the country have left a permanently baneful impression upon its industries and all its productive activities, as well as upon the national energies and the national character itself; and hence, a debt which the country could easily bear if its capacities were even half tested, has threatened it with ruin for years. The straits to which the financial managers have been put for money to carry on the military and civil establishments of the kingdom have caused them to resort to all sorts of expedients, some of which were almost desperate in their nature; but with them all, its credit has been exceedingly low, and its financial prospects nearly hopeless. It was evident, too, that thing must go on from bad to worse as long as its heavy army was kept up. Some time ago, a French writer remarked that Italy was in a dilemma—she could not maintain her existence without her army, and could not maintain her army and exist. The exceeding good fortune which has now enabled her to commence its reduction, opens up for her grounds of hope such as she has never yet enjoyed. Were her statesmen, along with a sound *financial* system, to adopt the *military* system of her great Prussian ally, who in this crisis has helped her to work out her salvation, she might enter upon a career of greatness abiding as the Eternal City which will soon be her capital.

The President in New-York.—The *Tribune's* attempt, by its report of the President's visit, to belittle the occasion and to diminish the grandeur of the popular enthusiasm, is the plainest indication of its mortification and spite that could be thrust into print, and is a virtual confession of defeat. Acting under instructions, the *Tribune* scribes acquitted themselves well in the interest of that charitable and humane journal, and they alone of all the New-York Press attempt to cast ridicule upon those whom the City poured forth its tens of thousands to honor. The crowd at Jersey City was "remarkably small;" "mutual admiration" was the sentiment of the President and those introduced to him; the display of river bunting was "chiefly confined to foreign vessels" (they were more mannerly than the *Tribune's* report); the President himself had "the semblance at least of fire in his eyes and vigor in his body;" looked as if "easily managed by those who praise liberally;" Secretary Welles' aspect was "owlish;" Admiral Farragut was "Lear-like," whatever that may mean, and so forth.

Gen. Grant.—We notice that since Gen. Grant has so prominently stood by President Johnson, some of the Radical speakers and newspapers have been beginning, in a timid and indirect way, to make assaults upon him. Grant has such a great and solid position in the confidence and affections of the American people, that it will not do at first to denounce him as a traitor, tyrant and drunkard; but they first hurl such epithets with tremendous fury at the President, and then insinuate cautiously that Grant, by countenancing the course of the President, is at least not doing precisely the Radical thing. They hope that thus they will shake the confidence that the nation reposes in him, and when once they are able to do this in the smallest degree, they will proceed to open bigger and louder guns upon him, till at last they can pour in hot shot and big balls as hot and heavy as those with which they bombard President Johnson himself. Only the other day the *Tribune* used language toward others of our Generals who are only less renowned than Gen. Grant which shows what sort of epithets *he* may expect if he does not quickly come out in favor of Butler's policy of *hanging* all the Southerners who last year surrendered at Appomattox Court-House and elsewhere. The difficulty about Grant agreeing to Butler's policy, would be in the possibility that the Radicals might yet order him to practically carry it out; and we rather think he kicks now because he knows certainly he would have to kick then. He would not accept the post of head hangman, nor could he be induced to erect a gallows for the brave rebel whose soldierly feelings he even declined to wound by accepting his proffered sword. It is possibly for this very reason that Butler is urging his hangman policy. He sees in it his only hope of obtaining the position now held by the illustrious man whom he so heartily hates. Gen. Banks, also, has just thrown out in one of his speeches a dreadful suspicion about Gen. Grant. He wants to know if any one supposes it possible for Grant to "turn his guns" upon the people of the North at the order of President Johnson. The Massachusetts General left this ominous question unanswered. We think, under the circumstances, he had better go at once to Chicago and get an answer directly from Grant himself, in the interval between his finishing one cigar and lighting another. We should like to be present when the query was had.

The Cotton Crop.—The picking of the cotton crop is at this moment being actively carried on in all the Cotton States of the South, and by the expiration of the coming month, it will nearly all be everywhere gathered. The estimates of the yield differ as greatly now as they did a year ago when the planting was going on, and it is evident that we can obtain no reliable measure of entire amount until the returns are regularly furnished from each of the States. The quantity that came out last year after the close of the rebellion was greatly beyond the estimates that had been made of the quantity then in the Southern States, but whether there will be an agreeable disappointment of the same kind this year there are no means whatever of judging. But it is certain that there is no back stock of any consequence in the South, nearly all that was left by the rebellion having already been brought out, and the entire amount on hand at the close of the season will be such as has been raised during the current year. We shall look forward with interest for the Southern cotton reports of the next few weeks.

On Decorations.—Not long ago the *Tribune* obscured its editorial windows by an inscription on canvas reading thus:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all."

In course of time the canvas was torn and tattered by the breeze and taken down. Why not on Wednesday have mended its fragments, and adopted in the process a new reading? Or better still hoisted the old emblem with all its dilapidations, and a new one by its side, thus:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all."
—Abraham Lincoln.

"With malice toward all; with charity for none."
—H. G.

Amusements.

Last Night of the Barber.—Mr. Draper's Italian troupe will give the "Barber of Seville" to-night for the last time. The representation is quite satisfactory. Mme. Boschetti is an artist of rare excellence, great grace and much vocal and dramatic power. Formes, Barilli and Orlandini are above the average in merit. The orchestral force is inadequate, but the performance is well worth seeing and hearing.

The Hanlon Brothers.—This is the last week of the very clever gymnasts, the Hanlon Bros., who, with a good troupe of dancers and acrobats, are playing at Wood's Theatre.

John Brougham's Benefit.—Mr. Brougham has a benefit at Winter Garden to-night. This should and will fill the house.

The Ice Witch.—To-night and to-morrow night are the last occasions on which the "Ice Witch" can be seen at the Olympic. The Webb Sisters will leave us at the close of the week. Mr. Jefferson succeeds them on Monday next.

Shamus O'Brien.—Mr. Moss' very successful and entertaining Summer Season closes to-morrow night. "Shamus O'Brien" and Dan Bryant can be seen only twice.

Grand and Sacred Concerts.—Mr. Harrison announces a grand concert at Irving Hall to-night, and a sacred concert on Sunday night at the same place. The eminent success of these concerts last season guarantees the excellence of the new series.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Mr. Tayleure commences the dramatic season on Tuesday and Thursday evenings next, with Miss Maggie Mitchell, who appears on the former occasion in the delightful play of "Little Barefoot," and on the latter in "The Pearl of Savoy." The two pieces are to be given with new scenery and a fine cast. The sale of reserved seats will be opened at the Academy to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Discovery of Valuable Mines of Cinnabar in Montana.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Citizens in the interior of the State are busy preparing for local fairs.

Advices received from Montana state that one of the lodes of the Golden Ore Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed an inexhaustible supply of red sulphuret of mercury, which is much needed in that Territory and vicinity.

Steamer *California* arrived from Panama to-day, bringing New-York dates of Aug. 1.

There is little doing in mining shares; Yellow Jacket, 720; Empire, 95; Chollar, 142; Legal Tenders, 71¼.

MEXICO.

An American Bark Seized by a French Man-of-War—More Forced Loans.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Mexican advices state that Maximilian has levied two forced loans on the residents of Guaymas, amounting to $27,000.

A French man-of-war recently seized the American bark *Francis Palmer*, under the pretence that she was loading guano without a permit, and carried her to Mazatlan. Admiral Thatcher will send the *Saranac* and *Shawnee* to investigate the matter.

OHIO.

Horse Railroad Excitement in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 30.

There was considerable excitement yesterday over the controversy between the people and the city railroad companies, in relation to the rates of fare, the latter insisting on the present rates, and the former refusing to pay more than $1 03 for a package of twenty-five tickets. There were numerous cases of ejection of passengers from the cars, and of arrests of conductors and drivers for obstructing the streets. A special meeting of the City Council is called for to-morrow to take action in the matter. A large mass meeting was held at the West End last evening, when resolutions were passed strongly condemning the railroad companies for violating their contracts and disregarding the laws.

ILLINOIS.

The Democratic State Convention—Nominations and Resolutions.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Springfield, yesterday, nominated Col. T. Lyle Dickey for Congressman at large, and Gen. Jesse J. Phillips for State Treasurer.

Resolutions were passed approving the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia Convention, favoring reduction of the hours of labor and equal taxation, the Monroe doctrine and the freedom of Ireland.

IDAHO.

The Congressional Delegate.

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Holbrook, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, will have a majority of about 650.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Speedy Ratification of the Treaties of Peace.

The Hostile Armies Evacuating the Countries They Occupied.

Another Rumor Concerning Maximilian.

People in Paris Believe He will Soon Abdicate.

France Growing Uneasy About Our Relations with Russia.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs in Turkey.

The City of Constantinople in a State of Siege.

Despatch of British Troops to Canada.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE.

Speedy Conclusion of the Treaties—Troops Returning Home.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

News from the Continent shows that the treaties are being speedily concluded, and the hostile troops evacuating the countries they occupied.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Peace Between the two Countries Assured.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Gen. MEMBREA has been cordially received. Negotiations have been opened. Austria will not demand any compensation for the defences of Venetia. Peace in Italy is certain.

PRUSSIA.

The Text of the Treaty with Austria—Saxony Desires Annexation.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The text of the Austro-Prussian Treaty, in all the chief points, is the same as the preliminaries.

An address from Leipsic has been sent to the Prussian Legislature in favor of the union of Saxony with Prussia.

ITALY.

The Italian and Papal Governments.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The rumored negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments are denied.

RUSSIA.

Complimentary Addresses to the American Embassy.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The United States Embassy have received complimentary addresses and invitations by telegraph from a large number of the principal cities and towns in the interior of Russia.

Value of the Demonstrations—France and the United States.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.

The *Debats*, in an editorial to-day, alludes to the honors paid to the American Embassy in Russia, and after making the significant inquiry, "What is the value of the demonstrations between the United States and Russia?" says that "France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States."

Addresses of Welcome.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Many addresses of welcome to the United States Embassy have been received from the interior by telegraph.

MAXIMILIAN.

His Abdication Probable.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.

The belief grows here that MAXIMILIAN will abdicate the crown of Mexico.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

Her Reception at Vicenza.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Empress of Mexico was received at Vicenza by Prince HUMBERT, and officially at Padua by King VICTOR EMMANUEL, his Generals, &c. She arrived at Miramar to-day, and was received by the military and civil authorities.

PRINCE ITURBIDE.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Prince ITURBIDE, of Mexico, and MELVAIN, are here.

TURKEY.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs—The Revolt in Candia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants (Cretans) have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire.

Constantinople is announced in a state of siege.

The Insurgents Fortifying Their Positions.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The insurgents at Candia continue to fortify their positions. Families are emigrating to Greece. European war ships are expected.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Two British Regiments of Infantry and One of Cavalry to be Sent to Canada.

LONDON, Thursday Noon, Aug. 30.

The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada owing to apprehended troubles with the United States, growing out of the expected Fenian invasion and the modification of the neutrality laws of the United States. The Home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Noon.

The Cotton market is weak and prices are declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The Cotton market closes unchanged at the rates current at noon. The sales foot up 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Noon.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is without change.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market is flat, and prices are nominal with a downward tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Noon.

The Provision market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The Provision market is unchanged. The Tallow market is very firm.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday Noon, Aug. 30.

The Money market is easier.

The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to 6 ₩ cent.

Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Aug. 30.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 30—Noon.

The market for American securities is better. The current prices are:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Shares	45¾
Illinois Central	79½

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The market for American securities is steady, though United States bonds close a trifle easier. The closing quotations are:

United States Five-twenties	72½
Illinois Central	79½
Erie Railway	45¾

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday Noon, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York Aug. 18, arrived this morning.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York Aug. 18, arrived this morning. Both vessels have sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Noon, Aug. 30.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York Aug. 18, arrived here this morning, and after landing the mails, left for Bremen.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THE CONVENTIONISTS AND THE RIOT.

Attempts of Extremists to Make Political Capital out of the Affair—The Opinions of Gen. Sheridan—Work of the Military Commission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

Nothing can be more disgusting to an honest-minded person than the efforts of extremists of both sides to make political capital out of the recent riot here. The Radicals, both North and South, find in it fuel for the flames in which they propose to consume the President and his supporters, and, as if the truth was not bad enough, they do not hesitate to pile up the agony in ridiculous exaggerations and gross misrepresentations. On the other hand, the extremists of the South are equally guilty of misstatements, if not willful lying. Gen. SHERIDAN, although not in the city until after the bloody work had been completed was enabled, by the aid of superior and reliable sources of information, added to long personal experience in watching men and things here, to arrive at sound conclusions regarding the affair. His denunciation of the Conventionists was, to a certain extent, merited. Dr. DOSTIE, mentioned in my first dispatches regarding the riot as the most violent equal-rights man in the South, was a revolutionist by nature, and, although undoubtedly honest in his opinions, was exceedingly unfortunate in his manner of expression. Instead of attempting to allay the bitterness of prejudice between the whites and blacks, he, with others of his stripe, were loud spoken and emphatic in their denunciations of returned rebels and praises of the freedmen. No one, except those embittered by ostracism on account of their political principles, could have been as earnest and violent as DOSTIE and his friends in their reference to the dominant power in the State; and in so far as the ex-rebels have been guilty of this ostracism, so far are they indirectly responsible for the incendiary character of the speeches. It is not pleasant to be told that an ordinary laborer, even if he is white, is your superior in anything, but Gov. HAHN and other speakers repeatedly stated that the blacks were the superiors of their late masters in that most essential element of citizenship, loyalty to the Government. They might have had good foundation for such statements, were it not for the fact that every one of them was obliged to take as proof of them the actions of a class here which is well known as an insignificant minority. Mayor MONROE, elected by the skin of his teeth to the office which he now holds with but little credit to himself and untold disgrace to the city, is the head and front of this minority. If I am correctly informed, he received barely one-third of the registered vote of his constituency, and owes his election to apathy on the part of voters throughout the whole parish. His course is condemned by nearly every honest man in the city, high and low—particularly his police appointments, as the force under his control comprises some of the most desperate Thugs in the country. The conflict, then, was between intense and bitter Radicals and disreputable Thugs, and the innocent freedmen were the victims. Unprincipled scoundrels, thirsting for blood, whose every moral sensibility had been blunted by lives of desperadoes, were maddened to infernal rage by injudicious harangues from men who follow in the stormy wake of SUMNER and STEVENS. Enough of Gen. SHERIDAN's report has already been published to show that he entertains these opinions, and he is right.

Gen. BAIRD, in his report regarding the riot, embodies the following table of casualties:

INDIVIDUALS.	Killed	WOUNDED. Severely	Slightly	Pistol Wounds	Incised Wounds	Contusions	Total
Members of Convention	1	4	4	4	1	3	9
White citizens attending Convention	2	4	5	3	2	4	11
Colored citizens attending Convention	34	40	79	44	30	45	153
Total	37	48	88	51	33	— 52	*173
Policemen	..	..	10	7	1	2	10
White citizen with police	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	1	..	10	7	1	2	*11
Total *known*	38	48	98	58	34	54	184
Supposed in addition to above colored citizens attending Convention	10	20	..	..	..	..	†30
Grand total	48	68	98	58	34	24	214

* Names, nature of wound obtained.
† Positive evidence concerning these could not be obtained.

NOTE.—The "white citizen with police" was a young man not engaged in the riot, but was accidentally shot while standing in the yard of the Medical Institute.

No more conclusive evidence can be required that the truth has been magnified by the Radicals than the facts officially stated here. Instead of four or five hundred casualties we find but little over two hundred, although I think the General's estimate of unknown cases is too small, and he should have added at least twenty "white citizens with the Police" as slightly wounded.

Just at this time, when the friends of peace and harmony are exerting themselves with almost superhuman efforts to pacify and conciliate sectionality, it is our great misfortune that the action of a few disreputable factionists here should attract public attention and give the extremists of both sides something to harp upon. The Radical attempt to disfranchise a portion of their fellow-citizens, frustrated by the riot, may soon be renewed, for not a day passes without giving them some aggravating cause for another trial. For instance, all of the members of the Convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the parish, but as yet not a single policeman or citizen rioter or murderer has been brought to justice by the civil authorities, although many of them are well known and are pointed out on the streets to strangers. No discharges from the Police force have been made, while it is confessedly true that the chief officers of the force know that many of their men were guilty of downright murder of prisoners. The Radicals have already commenced retaliation by making affidavit before Judge HIESTAND, United States Commissioner, that Mayor MONROE and other municipal officers were accessaries, if not principals, in the murders of the 30th ult. Martial law prevailing, these affidavits were sent to Gen. SHERIDAN, and have not been heard of since.

Gov. WELLS' proclamation ordering an election of delegates from unrepresented parishes to the Convention, is still a matter of public record, as it has not been revoked and will not be. If, as it is supposed, the Radicals attempt to hold another session of the Convention, after their return from the 3d of September gathering in Philadelphia, it is probable that they will arrogate to themselves the power to proceed notwithstanding the fact that the elections will not have taken place. They will argue as Congress did, during the war, that the fault lies with the voters themselves in not sending up delegates in accordance with the proclamation. Some of them, however, learning the plain lesson of the riot, will not be so ferocious in their advocacy of universal suffrage. They know now that the freedmen will not be allowed to vote if the whites can help it, and to speak plainly they have been frightened or discouraged to say the least. A large number have actually left the State and taken up permanent residence in other and more congenial localities. This number includes not only members of the Convention but adherents to its principles, and Radical political adventurers generally. On account of this expatriation another attempt to reconvene the Convention may be postponed until Winter; but I think it safe to predict that it will occur after Congress meets if not before.

Pursuing their well-defined policy, three thousand signers have been obtained to a Congressional petition by the Radicals, which states unqualifiedly that the lives of Union men here are not safe, and asks for protection. This, coming as it does from many men who were loyal during the whole war, will be a great card for the Anti-Administration men of the North, but the fact that there are thousands and thousands of Northerners, engaged in planting and other business pursuits throughout the entire South, including almost numberless army officers, demonstrates conclusively the falsity of the statement. It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a marked distinction between the people of the two sections. Southerners and ex-rebels naturally patronize their own kind, and Northerners do the same. No matter how conservative a Northerner may be when he first comes to the South, he soon finds that the great mass of the natives club together against him in business, and he is forced to fraternize with Northerners or remain banished from society altogether. There are many brilliant and striking exceptions to this rule, however, for in this city there are a large number of business firms composed of ex-soldiers from both armies. Universal suffrage men are ostracised in every manner on sight, and as political opinions enter into the social composition of the South, and influence commercial matters more than they do at the North, they undoubtedly have good grounds to complain that they are badly treated.

The Military Commission appointed to investigate the riot has completed its duty of taking evidence, having had before it men of every description, including policemen and white and black citizens who were participants. The evidence occupies over two thousand pages of foolscap, and the Commission now propose to review the whole of it. Their deductions, or rather the "finding," will probably be sent to Gen. SHERIDAN as the reviewing officer, and he will forward it to the War Department with proper indorsement. The sessions of the Commission have been secret, no member of the Press, nor any one else not officially connected with it, being allowed to be present. Enough is known, however, of the opinions of the members to make it safe to predict that they will hold the civil authorities responsible for the murder of the members and their friends and the freedmen. The evidence elicited includes statements regarding the mass meeting of freedmen on the Friday night previous to the riot, and touching the remarks of the speakers, including Dr. DOSTIE's speech. It also embraces many details of cruel murders and full particulars of the whole affair. Gen. MOWER, during the war the gallant commander of the Twentieth Corps, in SLOCUM's Army of Georgia, is President, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. BALDY, Recorder. E. P. B.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Newport News and Richmond Railroad—Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the Newports News and Richmond Railroad took place several days ago, and was participated in by E. S. HAMLIN, President of the road; A. C. DUNN, Chief Engineer; Capt. WARREN, U. S. A., and others. A large number of laborers are now vigorously at work on the road, which will cost about $10,000 per mile. It passes through Williamsburgh, and will probably end at Richmond, near the Rocketts, the track crossing the York River Railroad. The new road will be of great value to the Peninsula. The following are the officers of the road: President, E. S. HAMLIN; Chief Engineer, A. C. Dunn; Treasurer and Secretary, E. V. Cherry; Board of Directors: Thomas H. Wynne, Robert Saunders, E. R. Mason, H. G. Fant, E. C. Hamlin and James Lyons.

The United States double-ender *Monocacy* was docked yesterday for repairs at the Gosport Navy-yard. She will soon proceed on a cruise to China.

The ship *Moonlight*, from Callao, has been ordered to Baltimore to discharge.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Radicals—The Spirit that Animates Them—Their Last Outrage—A Prompt Repudiation—A Desperate Attempt to Prop Themselves—A Word Concerning Federal Patronage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

There are about a dozen men resident in Alexandria who vociferously assert their own "loyalty," and as loudly deny that of everybody else in the State, except the few of their creatures who are scattered here and there. They are bold, adroit and unscrupulous, and through them and their pestiferous labors has arisen the impression of the disloyalty of Virginia that is prevalent in the North. As a proof of their adroitness, it may be stated that of the forty-nine witnesses examined before the Reconstruction Committee last Winter as to the state of feeling in Virginia, thirty-nine of them were of their class, and no less than fourteen from the border town of Alexandria, where less is known of the sentiments and purposes of the people of the State than at any other point in it; and it must be added that of these fourteen six are natives of New-England, who have only been residents in the State for a few years past, and consequently are the least competent of men to speak concerning the animus of the people of Virginia. But they did it glibly enough. UNDERWOOD, HAWKSHURST, TUCKER, HILL, WILLIARD and STILES all vied with each other in the number and magnitude of their misrepresentations, until I verily believe they, with the help of others of their ilk, such as MCKENZIE, HUNNICUT, WATSON, PEPPER, *et al.*, fully convinced the Committee that there was a very dangerous condition of affairs in the Old Dominion.

So far I have only written by way of prelude to the recital of the last and meanest outrage of which this band of men have been guilty. It will be remembered that in May last they held a Convention in Alexandria, where BOTTS indulged in some of his antics, and where a Central State Committee was appointed. Of this Committee LYSANDER HILL, a native of Maine, a resident of Virginia "for two or three years," and as shown by his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee as poor a specimen of the demagogue as lives, is chairman. The other members of this Committee I cannot now recall, but HILL is a fair specimen of them all. This Central Committee held, or purported to hold, a meeting in Alexandria on Thursday last, and to appoint a set of delegates to the Philadelphia Radical Convention of Sept. 3. This list, as published in the disunion journal of Alexandria of the 24th, is the last infamy perpetrated by these disorganizers.

They knew as well as they knew their own names that there is not a corporal's guard of their sort of "loyal" men in the State; they knew that no leading man of the State, outside of BOTTS and JOHN H. LEWIS, would harbor for an instant the thought of being identified with them or their schemes. But they wished to create the impression in the North that they had respectable backing here; and having had large experience in that line, they knew that a lie once fairly started on its travels the truth rarely overtakes it, and so they screwed their courage to the sticking point and had the unparalleled impudence to put on their list of delegates some of the leading men of the State, who they knew would repudiate the whole thing as soon as they became acquainted with it.

The conspirators particularly affected the companionship of our Congressmen elect, and placed upon their list of delegates the names of Hon. W. H. B. CUSTIS, of the First District; Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, of the Second; Hon. B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, of the Third; Hon. ROBERT RIDGWAY, of the Fourth; Hon. B. A. DAVIS, of the Fifth, and Hon. D. H. HOGE, of the Eighth. I am so far personally acquainted with all of these gentlemen, (except Mr. CUSTIS,) that I at once, and in their names, deny that this Central Committee had any authority to make this use of their names, or that they have any affiliation whatever with their cause. Mr. RIDGWAY and Mr. CHANDLER were both in Philadelphia during the sitting of the National Union Convention, and testified their earnest acquiescence in the resolves and address of that body. The other gentlemen I have not seen for some time, but I know them well enough to thus promptly, and without waiting to hear from them, to make the assertion that I have. I may properly add that Messrs. CHANDLER, BARBOUR and RIDGWAY have had their attention called to this matter, and their indignant denials may be soon expected; but two of them are so remote from the main mail lines that it will be some days yet.

Other gentlemen than these Congressmen elect have been aggrieved by this dishonest and unauthorized use of their names; and some of them, having been already apprised of the outrage, have responded in fitting terms. Among the delegation appointed by this Central Radical Committee, from Campbell County, appear the names of GEO. WARWICK, JOSEPH STRICKLE and DAVID LAWSON. These gentlemen, residents of Lynchburgh, have already publicly and indignantly denied the authority of the committee to make this use of their names, and equally denied all sympathy with the Convention or its objects.

The following speaks for itself:

BERRYVILLE, Va., Aug. 20, 1866.

Editors Clarke Journal:

Having learned that my name appears as a delegate from Clarke County, Va., to the Radical Disunion Convention, advertised to meet in Philadelphia next month, I wish to announce that my name has been thus used without my knowledge or consent. I have no sympathy or fellowship with that class of men, yclept Southern loyalists, who at the bidding of STEVENS and SUMNER, would treat us as a subjugated people until we give to the negroes in our midst the right of suffrage. But on the contrary, I heartily indorse the National Union Convention lately held in Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President JOHNSON. Respectfully,

GEO. W. KITCHEN.

During the next few days an avalanche of missives like the above may be expected in the country papers of the State; and believing that this last and meanest of the tricks of our pestilent Radicals should be thoroughly exposed I shall forward specimens.

I would remark here as a fact that nobody but idiots or knaves deny that there is not, never was, and in the nature of things never can be in Virginia a Radical Party affiliating with the ideas of STEVENS, respectable either in numbers or in its individuals. There are a few professing Radicals in the State, mostly congregated in Alexandria and in Rockingham County, in each of which they sustain a newspaper. In the latter it is published in Harrisonburgh under the name of the *American Union*, the last number of which is filled with the most outrageous abuse of the President and of the Liberal Republicans, who were prominent in the Philadelphia Convention. Referring to the address issued by that body it says:

"It is full of the most absurd and ridiculous assumption of fact and perversions of theory. It is utterly wanting in all the characteristics that go to make up a great State paper. It is insincere, uncandid and untruthful—all of which we intend to show by and by."

A decidedly large contract this fellow has taken, and as this is precisely the job the New-York Destructives want accomplished, they had better grasp at a straw and send for this sanguine Virginia brother.

A reflection comes up here. The burden of the statements of the Alexandria "loyalists" before the Reconstruction Committee last Winter, was to the effect that there is no freedom of speech or opinion in Virginia. Out of their own mouths are they condemned, and the mere existence of their own organs, the Alexandria *Journal*, the *Union* at Harrisonburgh, and the *New Nation* here, prove them liars.

It is a sorrowful addenda that the patronage of the Federal Government in Virginia is almost exclusively in the hands of this pestilent class. The meanest of them all is JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, and yet he is, or was, so late as April last, all-powerful in Washington, and especially in the Treasury Department. His creatures swarm to-day in the Internal Revenue offices throughout the State; but, being truckling and time-serving, they have of late attempted to hide their opinions and antecedents. Few, indeed, of them but are positive Old Men of the Sea upon the shoulders of the Administration, and fewer still of them that would give any aid to its cause, which here is that of nationality rather than of partisanship. If the President would aid and abet the growth of a national spirit in the Old Dominion he must speedily give UNDERWOOD cause to cease his chuckling, and apply the besom of reform to the Virginia offices. It is due this people to say that they make no complaint, that they undoubtedly do not do so from a sense of delicacy, but they would gladly welcome the reform. Nobody, either, wants "Rebels" appointed; men of as good antecedents can be found as those now holding the offices, who have the additional merit of not now being Disunionists and Disorganizers. E. C.

NEW-JERSEY.

Convening of the Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

Gov. MARCUS L. WARD has this day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on Monday, Sept. 10, for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment and filling the existing Senatorial vacancy.

The Philadelphia Southern Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

From present indications, this city next week, on the occasion of the Convention of loyal Southerners, will be overcrowded with strangers from all parts of the country. Every Northern State will send delegates, many of them very large; and every county in this State will be represented. The delegates will be escorted to the Union League Club House on Tuesday by an immense procession, under the marshalship of Gen. H. G. SICKLES.

THOMAS DURANT, who narrowly escaped murder in the New-Orleans riot, addresses the public on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Union League.

The New-York State Fair.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The buildings and erections for the approaching State Fair are all well advanced and will be finished in time. The indications are that there will be one of the largest exhibitions of blooded stock ever held in this State. The owners of three of the best herds have made entries of all their best stock, and others are entering largely. A large breeder of choice sheep from Connecticut has entered several of his flock. Three brothers from Vermont have made over one hundred entries.

The Funeral of Dean Richmond.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 30.

A special train left here this morning for Batavia, with a large number of people, including the Committee of the Board of Trade, the members of the Common Council, delegations of the Irish societies, and representatives of the Express and Telegraph Companies, and of the principal business and manufacturing houses of this city. All the offices and business places of the Central Railroad are draped in mourning. The Board of Trade rooms are closed.

Accident to Julio Buislay.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 30.

JULIO BUISLAY, while performing the "Niagara Leap" this evening at the Walnut-street Theatre, fell from the trapeze, near the ceiling, to the stage, a distance of 35 feet, but was only slightly injured. The performance was not interrupted.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Gull Catching!

Quite a lovely business this. Some gulls are caught with one humbug, some with another. At one time imitations of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—owing to the fame of the original article—proved pretty good baits for gulls. But the tricks of the counterfeiters have been so thoroughly ventilated through the Press that their game is about "played out."

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Fall Styles.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY.
Gent's, Youths', Boys',
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
HATS, Ladies' and Childrens' FURS, &c.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar-Proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards, new and elegant styles, just received, finest in the City.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GARDEN—CHASE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Denis Wortman, of Schenectady, N. Y., Mr. CHARLES E. GARDEN, of New-York, to Miss SOPHIA P. CHASE, second daughter of James Chase.

HASLER—GEFFROY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, EDWARD HASLER to Miss SARAH EMMA, daughter of Nicolas Geffroy, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, JESSE V. BRUSH. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 2, from his late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., at 2 o'clock.

CAVANAGH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, MARY, widow of the late Bernard Cavanagh, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, aged 44 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brothers, Robert and James Finan, No. 105 1st-av., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COBB.—At the City of Funchal, Madeira Island, on Sunday, July 22, WM. OTIS COBB, of Orange, N. J., in 24th year of his age, (formerly of the New-York Twenty-third Regiment, State Militia.)

His remains were interred in the English Cemetery of Funchal.

CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, RICHARD S. CORNWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 179 East 19th-st., on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

DEMAREST.—At Omaha City, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, WM. R. DEMAREST, formerly of New-York.

GILCHRIST.—In Lafayette, near Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, Mr. JAMES GILCHRIST, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Lafayette. Carriages will be in attendance on the Jersey side of the Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 12 o'clock to convey friends to the house.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, at the house of her son-in-law, Allan Clark, South Bergen, N. J., MARY VAN BOSKERCK, wife of the late Abraham Hitchcock, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock P. M. Friday, Aug. 31.

JENKINS.—At Southold, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 30, FRANK, only son of Frank W. and Margaret D. Jenkins, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Madison-st., third door from Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, MARY, wife of Gideon Jennings, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the house of her husband, Spencer-st., near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, after a short illness, JAMES KING, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Liberty-av., between Miller and Van Siclen avs., East New-York, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEATING.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEATING, wife of John D. Keating, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 21 Peck-slip, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCILVAINE.—On Monday, Aug. 27, in the 73d year of his age, BOWES REED MCILVAINE, eldest son of the late Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, and brother of Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio; for many years a merchant in Kentucky and New-York.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 187 2d-av., in this City, at 10 A. M. of Friday, Aug. 31. His remains will be taken to Burlington, N. J., for interment.

MATTHEWS.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM T. MATTHEWS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Udell, No. 210 Madison-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 30, ANNIE ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel E. and Sarah T. Miller, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 152 Union-av., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) 31st inst.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Aug. 30, ELIZABETH MARTENSE, eldest daughter of the late Gerrit L. Martense.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Flatbush, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MOORE.—Lost at sea, during a gale, on Monday night, July 30, Capt. WILLIAM B. MOORE, of packet-ship *American Union*, in the 34th year of his age. Body not recovered.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at the Hoffman House, WARREN NEWCOMB, Esq., merchant, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

OSBORN.—Dr. M. L. OSBORN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his sons, W. L. Osborn and E. M. Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 81 West 29th-st., New-York.

PECK.—At Harlem, JULIA ANN, widow of Richard L. Peck, on Thursday, Aug. 30, aged 64 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, B. A. Van Tassell, in 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Her remains will be taken to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for interment on Monday, Sept. 3. Train leaves 30th-st. at 9:25 A. M., arriving at Tarrytown at 10:40 A. M. No further notice given.

POTTER.—At Winona, Minn., on Sunday, Aug. 12, of marasmus, WM. E. FORBES, only son of Homer C. and Emily S. Potter, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days. Remains were interred in Greenwood.

RAY.—In Utica, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, ELIZABETH ABIGAIL RAY, wife of John S. Ray, Esq.

RUNYON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, HARRIOT RUNYON, in the 45th year of her age, wife of James Runyon.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 11 Amity-place, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

SCOLES.—At Saltersville, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 30, JOHN B. SCOLES, formerly of New-York, counselor-at-law, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SOUTTER.—At Interlaken, Switzerland, on Sunday, Aug. 5, MARGARET, daughter of James T. and Agnes G. Soutter, aged 20 years.

Funeral services will be attended in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Albany, on Saturday, Aug. 25, S. SIDNEY SMITH, aged 47 years.

TRYON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 30, WILLIAM TRYON, son of John Tryon, and late Treasurer of the Old Bowery Theatre, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. J. C. Stoneall, No. 231 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, of apoplexy, Major THOMPSON, in his 52d year.

His relatives and friends and those of his son-in-law, Samuel Rodgers, and of his brother-in-law, A. H. Gale, are requested to attend the funeral from his residence on 75th-st., 11th-av., at 10½ A. M. on Friday, 31st inst.

OFFICIAL—[No. —.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Canal-street, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark hair, long face, about five feet eight inches high, long gray whiskers and moustache; dressed as follows: Kossuth hat, frock coat, black cloth vest, black ribbed pants, sewed boots, muslin shirt, canton flannel drawers, merino undershirt, black ribbed silk necktie; found on the person the following articles: two handkerchiefs, piece of comb, pair of spectacles and two keys; been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"No man will rise from the perusal without thinking more gently, if not more admiringly, of Mr. Lincoln."—*Church Journal.*

SIX MONTHS
AT THE
WHITE HOUSE
WITH
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By F. B. CARPENTER.
1 vol., 16mo. Price, $2.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
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TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

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JOHN NEAL, OF PORTLAND, ON PHRENOLOGY.—His experience—What he saw—He says we must investigate—Nature to be questioned—No good attained without labor—Watching and inquiry—Hidden glories—Judging from appearances—Instinctive likes and dislikes—Hidden revelations—All born Physiognomists—Phrenology—Advent of the new science—The Turnip Story—Deville, of London, &c., in Sept. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—LEGGAT BROTHERS.
10,000 magnificent English books, at our price.
30,000 books, school, miscellaneous, &c., at your price.
50,000 stereoscopic pictures, scrap prints, at any price.
Catalogues free. No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STODDARD'S
CHOLERA SPECIFIC:
A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians USE and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York City.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a well matured plan, the benefits arising from increased facilities and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between all parts of the country, in an equitable and discriminating reduction of rates to liberal patrons of the telegraph; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform telegraph system, and the removal of barriers to unbroken communication—caused by and consequent upon separate and conflicting interests—while it works a permanent benefit by producing increased reliability, will enable the company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this line made after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on his or their legitimate business,) the following rebates will be paid by this Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.
On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.
On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.
On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant, and indorsed as to correctness by the Manager, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 680. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.
GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
TO
THE MINING REGION
AND
THE PACIFIC STATES.
THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL
AND
EXPRESS COMPANY

having consolidated the property of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and coaches, and reduced their rate of fares nearly 25 per cent., will run a

DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS, and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

DENVER, COLORADO,

And thence to

SALT LAKE CITY, IN UTAH;

Thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City in Idaho; Walla-Walla, Dalles City, and Portland, Oregon.

At Denver City, Colorado, connecting with their double daily line of coaches for Central City, Blackhawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in those Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	$125
Between same points and Salt Lake City	250
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	150
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	125
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	125
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	300

TIME:
To Denver City 5 days,
To Salt Lake 9½ days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 13 days,
To San Francisco, 16 days.

A treasure and freight express, carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and competent messengers, to all of the above-named points, and an express wagon will be sent tri-weekly from Leavenworth for ordinary express packages.

For further information,
Apply at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place,
New-York.

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Directors.
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FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A.M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER FOR THE cure of coughs, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR will be held at Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and their approval of the National Policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and their cordial indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention held in the City of Philadelphia in August, 1866.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting:

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.	Hon. Jas. B. Doolittle.
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.	Hon. A. M. Gentry, of Tenn.
Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. Steedman.	Hon. Henry J. Raymond
Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum.	Hon. James Brooks.
Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer.	Hon. Chas. P. Daly.
Maj.-Gen. George Crook.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith
Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook.	Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.
Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Maj.-Gen. T. Kirby Smith.	Hon. Edgar Cowan.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford.	Hon. John T. Hoffman
Maj.-Gen. Sol. Meredith.	Hon. S. S. Cox.
Maj.-Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr.	Hon. Erastus Brooks.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Rawlins.	Hon. Chas. G. Cornell.
Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.	Hon. James T. Brady.
Brig.-Gen. E. M. Green.	Hon. Hezekiah B. Perkins.
Brig.-Gen. J. Hendricks.	Hon. Chauncey Shaffer.
Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor.	Hon. Eli P. Norton.
Brig.-Gen. C. E. Pratt.	Hon. Theo. J. Tomlinson.
Col. Giles M. Hillyer.	Hon. Thos. J. Creamer.
Col. James B. Freeman.	Col. J. H. Collins.

The speakers are requested to assemble at the Maison Doree, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock P. M.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, Chairman of Committee.

Lieut. F. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE CALL OF THE Union Central Committee of the State of New-York, the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York do order:

That each Assembly District Union Organization in the said City and County be and are hereby instructed to meet at their usual places of meeting on FRIDAY, 31st day of August, 1866, and elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District, to represent each of said districts in the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 5th day of September, 1866.

The President of each Association, or in his absence the Acting President thereof, shall appoint at least three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the Association, and, in conjunction with the President or Acting President of the Association, shall sign the credentials for the delegates and alternates so elected.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at said election unless such person shall have been a member of the said Association at least one week before said election takes place.

Notice of the time and place for holding the said primary election shall be given by the officers of each of the said District Associations in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to said election.

The polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman pro tem.

WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD, ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Union Association of this District will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, at the headquarters, corner 33d-st. and 8th av., for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse, on Sept. 5, in accordance with recommendation of the Union Central Committee.

C. H. TUCKER, President.

GILEAD B. NASH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention, pursuant to the order of the Central Committee.

JAS. M. TUTHILL, President.

WM. H. BAILEY, WM. C. HANNA, } Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION, in pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, will hold a primary election at No. 79 Chrystie-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, to elect delegates to Syracuse. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

ARCH. HALL, President.

JAMES W. TERRY, MORTIMER MCGOFF, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at the corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av., to elect three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG, President.

THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance with the call of the Union Central Committee, a primary meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at headquarters Kesler's Hotel, No. 475 Pearl-st.

Polls open from 7½ until 9 o'clock.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

JOSEPH KNOX, MATHEW STUART, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 5. Polls open from 7½ to 9.

SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.

CHAS. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE UNION ASSOCIATION of this Ward will meet on FRIDAY EVENING of this week, to elect delegates to the Union Convention held at Syracuse. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JOHN W. MARTIN, President.

A. P. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD.—A primary meeting, for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention, will be held at Washington Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES E. WATSON, President.

G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.—THE soldiers and sailors of New-York, in favor of organizing a Soldiers and Sailors' Union, auxiliary to the National Union at Washington, are invited to sign the call at the office of the *Soldiers' Friend*, No. 12 Centre-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.
Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York.
LEES & WALLER,
No. 33 Pine-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.
Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,
AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATE,
AND THE
DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT FOR WEST TENNESSEE.
[Made so under the late law passed by the Tennessee Legislature.]
ALSO THE
DEPOSITORY FOR THE MEMPHIS BRANCH OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
[Organized under Act of Congress, 1866.]

It is proposed to increase the capital stock of this Bank from its present capital, "one hundred thousand dollars," to five hundred thousand.
In consequence of the absence of surplus capital in the South, by reason of the war and the great want of means to answer the daily legitimate business demands, this opportunity is respectfully offered to capitalists abroad to invest a portion of their surplus funds where permanent security and profit are most unquestionably combined.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Bills receivable		$236,737 83
Over drafts		2,310 30
Furniture and fixtures		5,331 90
Taxes paid		2,361 64
Premiums		3,037 50
Remittances and cash items		10,696 87
Due from banks and bankers		536,116 11
United States bonds to secure circulation	$100,000	
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000—	200,000 00
Other bonds and securities on hand		72,300 00
Notes of national banks		8,627 00
Legal tenders and specie		151,969 82
Total		$1,229,388 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000 00
Profits		52,211 05
Circulating notes received	$90,000	
Less amount on hand	27,335	
Amount outstanding		62,665 00
Due depositors		968,536 23
Due banks		45,976 69
Total		$1,229,388 97

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
GEORGE R. RUTTER, President.
J. [illegible] HUTCHINSON, Vice-President.
WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier.
R. L. DALTON, Assistant Cashier.
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Esq.,
Former Att'y for Planters' Bank, Memphis.
M. C. PEARCE,
Of Pearce, Park & Co., Memphis.
Z. H. WHITEMORE,
Memphis.
HENRY J. LYNN,
Of Tobin, Lynn & Co., Memphis.
JOHN J. EICHBURGH,
Of Memphis.
THOMAS LEONARD,
Judge of the County Court, Memphis.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee National Bank, held April 3, 1866, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared payable on demand.

OCTOBER DIVIDEND NOTICE.
There will be a Dividend made and payable Oct. 3, 1866, on the old, and what new capital that is subscribed prior to this date of Ten (10) Per Cent.
Books will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., where subscriptions of ten or more shares will be received, and where such information as desired will be furnished. WALTER S. MORGAN, Cashier,
(Formerly Cashier of Dover Plains Nat'l Bank, N. Y.)
Collections and other business through this bank and its correspondents at Memphis and in the Southern States will be promptly attended to without charge when in behalf of its stockholders.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage. Estates or individuals having money to loan, may hear of applications by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN EQUAL INTEREST with three others can be had, for $25,000, in a first-class mining property, selected with great care, in Colorado, including the "right of use" of the best (known) process for working the ores. Address M., Post-office Box No. 4,159.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112⅞	113	June, 7-30	106⅛	106⅝
Coupon, '81	112⅝	113	July, 7-30	106½	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109¼	109½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅜	112⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110½	11	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	11a	114⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	103	103¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110⅝
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105½	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108¾	109
Gold	147⅜	147¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108¼	108⅝
August, 7-30	107½	107⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMBOATS
AND
STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, &C.
The subscription books of the AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
Aug. 30, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of the holders of more than one-half of the bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, secured by the first mortgage of the said road, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That inasmuch as the Trustees under the mortgage have advertised the road for sale at public auction, on the 28th of November next, and it is desirable that the remaining bondholders should sign the resolutions previously adopted by us, and coöperate in all matters tending to advance our interests as bondholders, and enable us to realize the amount due us, they be invited to call at the office of Hon. HENRY BUIST, No. 40 Broad-st., and attach their signatures to the said resolutions, with a statement of the amount of bonds held by them respectively.
J. REID BOYLSTON, Chairman.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LILLYETT, A. J. DUNCAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CORRUGATED BOOT AND SHOE STEEL SHANK COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 30, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK CORRUGATED BOOT AND SHOE STEEL SHANK COMPANY, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866, at 3½ P. M.
G. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d of September, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating Trustees for the coming election to serve for the ensuing year. Dated Aug. 29, 1866. Signed: S. R. HILLS, J. CROMBIE, J. H. BROWN, S. W. BOOCOCK, G. L. HAIGHT, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER ORE SEPARATING COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 52.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD Company, due Sept. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that day upon presentation at the office of this Company.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1866.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE GUNNELL Gold Co. of Colorado, maturing on 1st September inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange-place.
JOHN H. ROLSTON, Treasurer.
AUG. 30, 1866.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10 per cent.,) payable on and after the 1st day of September, at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st day of September, inclusive.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPerior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART. No. 605 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, LIQUORS, &C.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY next, Sept. 1, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture in great variety.
ALSO,
Five cases boots and shoes; also, Daguerreotype apparatus.
ALSO,
Ten casks and 25 cases assorted liquors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 43 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 1,250 4th-av., near 82d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpet, carved rosewood tete-a-tetes in crimson silk velvet, carved rosewood easy chairs in do., rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oil-paintings, black walnut oval and round tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, black walnut extension dining table, carved marble-top buffet, mahogany lounge in green leather, willow arm-chairs, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillasses, toilet crockery, &c., silver-plated ware, glassware, crockery, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:
WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.
AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
Dated ALBANY, July 16, 1866.
jy20-law12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a chestnut saddle mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, long tail, warranted sound and kind, and a very stylish beast.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, AT twelve o'clock, on pier No. 6 North River, 17 boxes fresh Sicily oranges; 2,961 boxes fresh Sicily lemons; cargo brig Ebe, from Palermo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PONY TEAM, JUST from Massachusetts, well matched, dappled gray, with long tails and manes, about 14½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old, sound, stylish and moderately fast; are pleasant drivers, gentle and kind; have been driven by a lady all Summer; would be very useful for a family or a doctor.
Also, a stylish roan trotting horse, young, sound, gentle, an "Ethan Allen" colt; has trotted in public in 2:41. Also, a stylish new light harness to fit, and a single-seated "Stivers" wagon, 125 pounds weight, nearly new. The whole of this property would be sold cheap. To be seen at TALLMAN'S, corner of 35th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART AND SLED; TO BE sold cheap. Call at No. 438 East 10th-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS MEDICAL Clairvoyant, No. 49 East 26th-st.; no matter what your trouble, you will be relieved during consultation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 13TH WARDS.
Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 28th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified. MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector, Seventh District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated
1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866.
CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against certain unauthorized parties who are ordering stores and supplies for account of this company; no orders being recognized by the company except those given in writing by its agent, purveyor, or other duly authorized officer.
By order, RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Secretary, pro tem.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."
Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.
At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.
The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.
Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS, &c.—By the load or separate room, at No. 252 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., and No. 309 West 34th-st.
H. G. SANGER.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. Parties who may wish to place their property in my hands, either for SALE or to LET, this Fall, will find it to their advantage to do so as early as possible. Applications to purchase and rent are already quite numerous.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent and Broker, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.
Parties who have placed property in their hands will oblige by notifying them at their earliest convenience of any change in either price or terms.
Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at their office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, delightfully situated, having an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the house is nearly new, built in the very best manner, very convenient, 30x42 feet, with wing attached, 20x25 feet, containing 19 rooms, all in perfect order; large barn and carriage-house and other outbuildings; large garden, tastefully arranged, under good cultivation. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises, or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, 17 LOTS, WITH house, stable and dock, at the foot of 121st and 122d sts., fronting on the Harlem River. House and three lots on 123d-st., north side, near 2d-av.; house and lot on 122d-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; two houses and lots on Avenue A, east side, between 121st and 122d sts. Also, the Connecticut Hotel, at Norwalk, Conn., occupied by Capt. John Burk; terms easy. Apply to P. & W. HARDENBROOK, 123d-st., near 2d-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE MILES from ferry, one block from railroad, a two-story cottage, with extension, ten rooms, barn and plot of ground 66x200 feet, fronting on two streets, well stocked with evergreens, flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, including all the choice varieties, &c., &c. Apply at No. 53 Exchange-place, Room No. 18; or of H. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 67 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 44 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Price $18,000.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Fine three-story high-stoop (neatly furnished) brown-stone house, 24.6x55x100; complete order; others furnished and unfurnished; $10,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-story brick house and lot, well located, on West 13th-st.; also a good house on the rear of the lot; price, $9,000; terms easy; possession soon.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., TWO cottage houses; one furnished, $8,500; one unfurnished, $4,000; situated 1½ mile from depot, near Sound. For particulars inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, TWO HOUSES in East 30th-st. and two in 39th-st., near Park-av., ten in Lexington-av. and four on 60th-st., one on 50th-st., one on 47th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 30th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, 60x90 feet, lot 77x100 feet, for sale in Broome-st. near Broadway. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 20 Frankfort-st., (Frankfort House.)

PEAT LANDS.—THE LARGEST AND MOST valuable tract of peat lands in the world; 3,000 acres; within 70 miles of New-York. For sale by
C. P. COOPER, No. 107 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

BOUND TO SELL—A COTTAGE, STORE, with ½ acre of ground, all in fine order; good stand for a country trade; only $1,200; perfect sacrifice; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Kingsbridge; completely stocked and furnished; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of JAMES HARRAL, No. 141 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 5-horse engine and boilers, complete. Inquire at the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVeral gentlemen, with board, can be had at No. 98 West 43d-st.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen, or families can be had at No. 116 West 38th-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FOUR GENTLEmen, or two gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at 105th-st., west of Bloomingdale Road; house overlooks the Hudson; gas and bath-room; location unexceptionable; stable for horses; terms reasonable. Address K., No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 12.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a second floor of four rooms, well furnished, may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, for the Winter; best of reference given and required.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives wish board, for which they will pay $60 per week for the four, with satisfactory accommodations. Address, stating location, accommodations and references, L., Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board and immunity from cholera, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant rooms and good board; house first-class; bath, gas, &c.; also unfurnished back parlor for gentleman and wife, at No. 155 Orchard-st. References exchanged.

16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family offers handsomely furnished rooms, with private table; highest references required. Address R., Box 1,604 Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A GENtleman with an invalid wife, two children, and a nurse, with board for wife and children and nurse. A private family preferred. Address G. R. H., care of Hegeman & Co., Everett House.

THREE GENTLEMEN WANT BOARD in a private family, between 8th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; boarding-house keepers need not apply; references exchanged. Address Box 1,063 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, second floor, with board, for a family or party of gentlemen. Private family. No. 85 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE MRS. Faulkner's,) to let, with board, a suite of rooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains, three miles from Tarrytown, will receive a few boarders; home comforts, perfect health, liberal table, modern improvements, horses and carriages, 40 acres of park land. Apply between 12 and 3 to B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.; or to CHAS. DE REVEVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

THE BEST COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE had at a first class farm house, at Peekskill; terms moderate; good shooting and fishing in the neighborhood. For particulars apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

REGION OF MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.—Excellent fishing, shooting, boating, and fine drives. First class board. Every inducement for families to pass the Fall in the most beautiful and healthiest location in the State. Terms moderate. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November. F. BLANCARD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING EXcellent business; fully furnished. Special inducements to a cash purchaser. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY PLEASant house, in a fine neighborhood, (South Brooklyn,) from Oct. 1 to May 1, to a small private family only; house in complete order, and in every way desirable. Rent $160 per month to a satisfactory party. Address, with real name and references, G., Box 237 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LOCATION very desirable; house first-class in every particular; is 80 feet by 30; contains twenty rooms, two staircases, and every modern improvement; completely furnished throughout. For further particulars, address E. P. S., Box No. 5,362 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Eltona, Morrisania, for six months from Oct. 1, 1866; contains 12 rooms, with or without stabling for two horses; 1 acre; 9½ miles from City Hall. Inquire of F. H. NASH.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.—To let, without meals, three elegantly furnished rooms on parlor floor, to a party of gentlemen willing to pay liberally; also, double and single rooms on third and fourth floors.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J. A NEAT and comfortable cottage, furnished; an acre and a half of ground, well stocked with fruit; in an excellent neighborhood, and only five minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars address Box 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., near 6th-av., would rent one or two elegantly furnished rooms without board to gentlemen. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; house first-class, brown-stone; all modern improvements; private family occupy the house; reference. No. 14 11th-st., late Hammond-st.

ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family residing at No. 104 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom; also large and single rooms, for gentlemen only; the house complete with all modern improvements; family small. No. 79 West 17th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to gentlemen only, at No. 55 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; references required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE CONTAINing nine rooms; one hour from New-York, and now occupied by W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

MEDICAL.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA IN ALL ITS MANIFOLD FORMS. READ THE PROOF.
PARKERSBURGH, West Va., July 3, 1866.
Dr. H. Anders:
DEAR SIR: * * * * I had 37 RUNNING ULCERS when I commenced taking your medicine. I am now entirely cured of the scrofula, and am free to say that I owe my present health to your IODINE WATER. James Waker, at the Spencer House in this place, was quite low with scrofula. I treated him in the same manner that I did myself; I saw him yesterday, and he is enjoying as good health as he ever did in his life. A gentleman from Ritchie county, W. Va., came to see me; I recommended your Iodine Water, and I understand he is now able to work on his farm. Mr. Stealy, of Middlebourne, Tyler county, W. Va., used it on my recommendation for his little daughter, and I understand she is also in a good way to recover. I think if you would advertise your medicine it would greatly facilitate your interest.
Yours, respectfully,
J. W. HORNER.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a *pure solution of iodine*, dissolved in water *without a solvent*. A most powerful vitalizing agent and restorative; circulars free. Prepared by Dr. H. Anders, physician and chemist, and sold by J. P. Dinsmore, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 405 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

LADIES MAY RELY ON DR. POWERS' FRENCH FLUID—And on nothing else. Removes obstruction, from whatever cause. One visit sufficient. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual, immediate.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BANK BOOK ON THE BLEECKER-ST. Savings Bank, No. 80,560, in the name of John Gerken. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 349 East 4th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ON OR near Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Yonkers; 5 to 20 acres, with plain substantial improvements, not expensive. Address stating particulars and lowest price, Box No. 1,608 Post-office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH TO rent, unfurnished, the first or second floor of a house in the neighborhood of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., L. B. S., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO hire a furnished house within one hour of the City, for the month of September. Address B., Box No. 2,812 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST OF OCtober, for two or three years, in West Farms, Fairmount, or Tremont, a good cottage, unfurnished. Address H. E. SMITH, West Farms.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, between 8th and 40th sts. Address, stating price, location, &c., Box No. 4,693 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED—ANY ONE DESIROUS to reduce their rent by letting 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms, with or without board, to a desirable party, may address J. B. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, between 14th and 34th sts. and 6th and 9th avs., to hire or purchase. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

LOFTS WANTED—TWO OR THREE LARGE lofts, well lighted, and situated above Grand-st. Address, stating location and terms, ROSS & MARSHALL, No. 358 West 29th-st., corner 11th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER assistant housekeeper, or first-class cook, by a respectable young woman who has been trained to her duties in good houses in Ireland; understands the care of linen; can keep accounts, and do cooking of all kinds, roasts, pastries, jellies, &c. Apply by letter, stating wages and duties to MARY MURPHY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young American woman, as seamstress, by Sept. 1, and do all kinds of family sewing; acquainted with the use of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; also, willing to assist in chamberwork, or take care of a child; good reference if desired. Address N. L. WILLARD, Inwood, on the Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation by the month; has been in business three years, and can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses and cloaks in the latest styles; would prefer to go out of the City. Call or address at No. 271 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE in a first-class family by a highly respectable lady, who has lost her first baby, three months old. Apply at No. 17 Wyckoff-st., between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or as general servant, or as chambermaid and nurse; washes and irons well; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptional City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION OR HOME FOR A girl 10 years of age (colored;) her parents would bind her out until 18 years of age with a good family. Apply to WAITER, No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 144 21st-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to do a part of up-stairs duty. Apply at No. 180 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to cook and do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do gentleman's washing and go days out to work. Apply at No. 219 West 14th-st., in the store. Reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 624 49th-st. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute. No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A WIDOW LADY GOING TO ENGLAND would like to accompany another lady as companion, or to wait on an invalid during the passage; she will be returning in a few months. Address A. W., Box No. 113 *Herald* Office, for two days.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED daily at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery, until 3 o'clock P. M. Male and female nurses always on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE REspectable man as coachman or groom, or would take care of a team of road horses; thoroughly understands his business; is a steady driver; five years' reference from his last situation; no objection to the country. Address McG., No. 104 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN a private family; can furnish first-class reference as to honesty, ability, &c.; would be willing to work for a small compensation at first. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman and willing to make himself useful on a farm; the woman is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at VALENTINE'S, No. 2,238 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION IN some respectable business; is quick at figures, writes English and German, and is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, groom and City driver; thoroughly understands the business; will make himself useful; best City reference from his last place. Address M. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; fully competent to fulfill both duties, and understands the care of a gentleman's place; has good references, and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, in City or country, to take care of a horse and to make himself generally useful; understands working on a farm. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man (married;) has no family; understands the care of green-houses, graperies; also stove and hot-house plants; good reference can be given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good City references produced. Address or call on WILLIAM, 255 Broadway, Room 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; perfectly understands his business and a careful City driver or City deliverer; fulfilled both positions; good reference. Address C. Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of experience; understands gardening, green-house, &c.; is not afraid of work; satisfactory reference. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN; gardener and understands the care and driving of horses and milking of cows; wife, cook, washer and ironer; they are in the prime of life and willing to please. Address R., gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; fully understands grapes, flowers and vegetables; no incumbrance but wife; best of reference. Address M. S., care of JAMES THORBURN, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation as coachman in a private family; has two years' best of reference from his last place. Address T. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman, with some experience, to take charge of from 50 to 100 women in a canning establishment. Liberal wages will be paid to a satisfactory person. Apply at office New-York Condensing Company, No. 52 South-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A FIRST-CLASS groom and driver; sober, honest, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 47 Water-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock, Aug. 31.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN or Scotchman preferred. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

PROTESTANT GERMAN HELP WANTED—A family living in the country want a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c., and is willing to make himself useful about the place; also a woman to do general housework, including cooking, washing and ironing; must be a strictly first-class washer and ironer; wages liberal. Apply at No. 3 Ferry-st., New-York.

PRINTERS.—WANTED A GOOD JOB COMpositor, one accustomed to Poster-work. A good situation for a good hand. Also, one or two Cylinder Press Feeders. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES J. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.
EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated 27th August, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
Au. 28—law6wTu.*

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS WOERNER and ALOIS HAUGER, Plaintiffs, against ISIDORE JOSEPH, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—[Com. not Ser.] To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action. Dated Aug. 21, 1866.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
au24-law6wF

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN.........Grogan.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA......Lewis......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA..........Prowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA.........Thomson....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO...........Sept. 5
HECLA............Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS.

The Company's line 3-3 G. L. I. French Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, will leave this port for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Rates of Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin—$90. Second Cabin—$55. Steerage—$35, payable in gold, or its equivalent. Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre and Paris.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.......Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY......Sept. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM.......SATURDAY, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
COLUMBIA, GEO. B. SLOCUM, Commander, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
FLORIDE..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. J. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,

will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55.

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH,

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, CARPENTER Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship TYBEE, Capt. D. CAULKINS, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Prof. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., established 1862, will receive daily (Saturdays excepted) one or two boys of good manners, to teach them thoroughly the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, etc. Terms $80 per month.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS as a teacher of music(piano) and the German and French languages, desires to form an engagement with a first-class school or private family in New-York City. Address X. Y., care of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES desired; can teach lower branches, Latin, French, mathematics; good reference. Address or call upon Mrs. WATERS, No. 142 West 33d-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of music, in a church school. Address, with references, Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 98 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Jas. M. Bates, No. 118 Broadway, or address Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 59 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly O. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES private classes in English, French and music; music scholars also taken; best recommendations given. Apply at American School Institute, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE. Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address O. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction, of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

MAPLE HALL, FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,163 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DURET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 6.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 18, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at book-stores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Terms $200 per year, excepting French and music. *No extras.* An interview can be had with the Principal, and New-York references given; catalogues, &c., by addressing at the *Times* Office, Box No. 121, F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKien, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &C., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—A limited number of pupils received. Individual instruction. NOTICE.—The regular charges for tuition will be resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5. Until that time scholarships may be secured at the half prices of the Summer season. A great opportunity.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY A GRADUATE FROM Paris and an experienced teacher, wishes to obtain a few pupils for French, grammar and conservation. Address G. E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the school.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT, near Yonkers, N. Y., conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RODGERS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies and children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 73 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M. 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, Aug. 28,	4	P. M.		Wednesday,	29,	9	A. M.
Thursday,	30,	7	A. M.	Thursday,	30,	10	A. M.
Friday,	31,	7½	A. M.	Friday,	31,	11	A. M.
Saturday, Spt. 1,	12½	P. M.		Saturday, Spt. 1,	5½	P. M.	
Sunday,	2,	8½	A. M.	Sunday,	2,	2	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 9½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves the foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arrives at New-York, 6 P. M.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TUGBOAT WATCH, IN COMplete running order. Apply to Captain on board, foot of West 10th-st., N. R.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 262 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. G. L. FOX,

who will appear, supported by
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.

AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.

The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC BARREL.

IRRESISTIBLY COMIC, DEEPLY INTERESTING, UNUSUALLY EXCITING.

PUZZLING TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.

DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.

To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of,
THE SCHOOLMASTER.

PLEASING AND LAUGHABLE.

THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, IN THE NEW SALOON,

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING

THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,

consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,

NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,

slain by this intrepid Hunter during FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.

MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals.

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MONSTER SNAKES.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1866,
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
of the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
LAST TIME BUT ONE OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT

with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

Incidental to the drama the great
MAGGILLICUDDY'S JIG,

and a peculiarly characteristic dance entitled the
RUCTION JIG,

by the characters, pronounced a great success.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 1, 1866.
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

And of the very successful Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1866.

Engagement for a few nights of
MR. E. EDDY
and
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,

Who will appear in the Great Drama of
THE JEWESS,

and the Comedietta of the
HANDSOME HUSBAND.

First appearance in this Theatre of
MISS RACHEL DENVIL,

Who will appear as Rachel, the Jewess.

The performance concluding with the Comic Farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

FRENCH THEATRE—MISS LACOSTE.

MISS LACOSTE'S SECOND PERFORMANCE AT THE GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

REPEATED AT NIGHT AT EIGHT.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA, TRIUMPH OF MISS LACOSTE.

Seats secured throughout the day for
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3,

THE HANLON BROTHERS GRAND CURRICULUM, when 100 Medals will be presented to the best AMATEUR GYMNASTS.

WALLACKS.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

NOTICE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON are requested to meet in the Green-room at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.

VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
AT WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Afternoon Concert SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.

CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—LOCOMOTIVES for sale, 20 & 30 tons, 8 and 10 wheelers, gauges 4 feet 8½ and 4 feet 10. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomotives and machinery.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
OF THE
ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH.

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE ICE WITCH.
ONLY OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING IT,
as there is no probability of its reproduction.
PRESENTED ONLY TWO NIGHTS LONGER
WITH ALL ITS GREAT STAR FEATURES.

The highly accomplished and [illegible] young artistes,
THE WEBB SISTERS,
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.

MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel," and duetts..........MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA..........MISS EMMA WEBB
AND THE GREAT CAST.

Performance preceded by the protean specialty,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

MARIA, with songs and dances..........MISS ADA WEBB

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
will commence his engagement
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
in Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE,

founded on Washington Irving's famed legend of that name.

Seats can now be secured daily for Mr. JEFFERSON'S nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Box Office.

NOTE.—THE ICE WITCH MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 5 and 8, for the enjoyment of families and those unable to attend the present evening performances.

ICE WITCH MATINEES, Sept. 5 and 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. WM. STUART
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. HANLEY

FRIDAY, Aug. 31,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

of the engagement of the great comedian
JOHN BROUGHAM,
JOHN BROUGHAM,

who will appear this EVENING, for the last time but one, in his

VERY SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,

presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........Capt. Roderick O'Donnell

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST NIGHT of his
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY, Sept. 3, engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
who will appear in a new play by an American author, entitled
THE CHARLATAN.

WINTER GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.
Engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,

When will be presented a new play by an American author, in a prologue and 3 acts, entitled,
THE CHARLATAN,

founded upon the life of Cagliostro, the most remarkable adventurer of modern times. The character of CAGLIOSTRO....by....Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD

Supported by the full strength of the Company, comprising
OLD FAVORITES AS WELL AS NEW NAMES.

New Scenery by..........H. Hillard and Assistants
New Incidental Music by..........Robert Stoepel
New Costumes by......Mons. Toledo and Mrs. Bohanon
New Properties by..........J. Kehoe and Assistants
New Machinery by.......Arthur Wright and Assistants
Calcium Lights, &c., by..........M. V. Caffrey

WOOD'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31,
Benefit of the HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF VOLUNTEER TALENT.

EPH. HORN, NELSE SEYMOUR, DOBSON BROS., O'NEILL BROS., CLAUDE CONNOR, CHARLES MELVILLE, E. H. HARDING, in conjunction with the Versatile Company, the Cuban Brothers, Monsieurs Siegrist and Caron, G. W. Smith, Charles E. Collins, Signorita Stella, Signora Galleti, Miss Kathleen O'Neil, &c., &c.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. DRAPER..........DIRECTOR.

ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
fourth and last representation Rossini's master work
"IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."

Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, Prima Donna.
Signor TAMARO, Tenore.
Signor ORLANDINI, Baritono.
Signor BARILI, Basso.
Herr CARL FORMES, Basso Profondo
Signor ROSA, Conductor.

Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10; furnished at the box office of Beer & Schirmer.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Budworth's Minstrels! J. H. and W. S. Budworth in new acts. Dempster, Henry, Grier and Hodgkin, the great quartette. Dick Sands, champion clog-dancer. Admission—50, 75 and 35 cents. Box-office open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely. Matinee every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31, at 8 o'clock.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"Siege of Corinth"..........Rossini
2. Waltz—"Josephinen," (new)
3. Polka—"Aurora Ball,"..........Strauss
4. Grand Duett and Finale—"Huguenots" (4th Act)..........Meyerbeer
5. Adagio molto—Allegro con brio
6. Larghetto, (From the second Symphony in D.)..........Beethoven
7. Theme and Variations,
8. March, } From the 1st suite..........Lachner
9. Overture—"Masaniello"..........Auber
10. Waltz—"Lorelei-Rhein-Klaenge"..........Strauss
11. Selection—"Sicilian Vespers"..........Verdi

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

GRAND GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

TO BE GIVEN BY
THOMAS, EDWARD AND FREDERICK HANLON,
At Irving Hall, commencing
MONDAY, Sept. 8.

The principal gymnasts of the Academies of New-York and Brooklyn will appear.

The Hanlon Variety Company will assist in the evening's entertainment.

Prizes will be awarded to amateur gymnasts, consisting of gold and silver medals.

Amateur gymnasts desiring to compete will please notify
THOMAS HANLON,
Wood's Theatre.

IRVING HALL—OPENING CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

The following favorite artists will appear:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mr. B. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and Irving Hall. FIRST SACRED CONCERT ON SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL.

NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the above Institute is now open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for the reception of applications and examination of pupils.

The course will commence Sept. 17 and comprise the following

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

VOCAL. — Mad. Bertha Johannsen, Herr Carl Anschutz, Signor Morio Duschnitz.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE. — Signor Giorgio Keck.

PIANO. — Messrs. A. Davis, A. Buechel, Max Braun, H. Kalliwoda, Wm. Groscourth, A. Neuendorf.

ORGAN. — Messrs. Max Braun and A. Davis.

THEORY OF MUSIC AND COMPOSITION. — Herr Carl Anschutz, Messrs. A. Buechel and Max Braun.

VIOLIN. — Mr. Joseph Noll.

OTHER INSTRUMENTS BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.

For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen on Sept. 3. The following Professors have been engaged: Henry Mollenhauer, Mons. Lyeal, Ch. Heydtmann, Mons. Groschel, Signor Gianetti, Ch. Foeppel, R. Wellenstein, A. Davis. Tickets for the grand opening concert can be procured, free of charge, by the pupils at F. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S music store, No. 820 Broadway. Violin classes will be taught by Mr. Mollenhauer exclusively.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, $75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for rent or for sale at low prices for cash or in instalments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cholera Reports—Money for Brooklyn.

But little business of interest was brought before the Board of Health at its session yesterday afternoon. The Special Committee recommended the pay of $5,000 to the Health Officers of Brooklyn, to enable them to perform their duties, and a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay that sum was granted. The owners of the steamship *Bavaria* sought permission to bring up to the City the steerage passengers of that vessel, who are now on board the Quarantine vessel *Illinois*. It was decided that they must remain the full length of time, twenty-two days. This will not permit them to land until the 5th of September.

CHOLERA DURING THE WEEK.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, reports as follows: "During the week ending Aug. 29, 1866, 93 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and reported upon by inspectors and assistant inspectors. Of this number, 39 proved genuine, and of these 20 have been reported dead."

Wards.	Cases.	Fatal.
First	2	2
Fourth	2	2
Sixth	5	2
Eighth	1	1
Tenth	1	—
Eleventh	3	3
Thirteenth	1	—
Sixteenth	5	2
Seventeenth	1	—
Eighteenth	4	2
Twentieth	4	2
Twenty-first	1	1
Twenty-second	9	3
Total	39	20

CHOLERA IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Dr. HARRIS submitted his regular weekly letter, which is as follows:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

To the President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: Authentic information concerning the progress of epidemic cholera in our country at latest dates shows that the course of the epidemic has been exceedingly rapid through the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Memphis being the chief points. Outbreaks of cholera have been reported during the past three weeks throughout the entire navigable course of the Mississippi and tributaries, upon the river steamboats or in river towns. The facts concerning its dissemination from point to point in that vast region are of the utmost practical importance. The rapid spread of the epidemic from New-Orleans, particularly through the river parishes of Louisiana, and its continued extension from the single load of sick soldiers that landed at Texas, as well as the history of each river boat conveying and distributing the cholera sick, are giving most instructive proofs that cholera must be guarded at every outbreak. We hope to see these facts faithfully collected. In the vicinity of New-York and Brooklyn the sudden outbreaks beyond this Sanitary District have been vigilantly guarded. The latest of these, in Hoboken and Newark, received instant care, and they do not spread extensively. Correspondents in Canada and others upon the chief route of travel in the State of New-York state that no signs of the epidemic have appeared. Copies of the new Sanitary Law of Canada and of the excellent Memorandum of official Report upon Sanitary Duties in View of the Epidemic, are to-day placed in your hands. I have returned our thanks to the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, from whence these admirable documents emanate. The Memorandum expresses an important truth in the remark that "our neighbors, in defending themselves from an importation into their own territory, are vitually making us participants of the same advantages." It is in this light that the efforts of your Board and of the Quarantine officer will hereafter be received. For though it is found impossible in commercial States to exclude every infective cause of cholera, it is scarcely less a blessing to keep such a cause of public peril at a minimum. Cholera has gained a mastery in London, and a few other points in England, that is regarded with deep interest there. During the first week in August the epidemic is known to have extended to at least seventeen new centres in England, and is now reported in Dublin. Dr. FRENCH, the Medical Officer of Health in Liverpool, writes to us Aug. 11 that the epidemic in that city "started in a very bad, ill-ventilated court, and was propagated there among a squalid population by the orgies of a 'wake,' that continued night and day from July 1 to July 3." He says: "We are trying the effect of checking putrefaction by sprinkling a strong solution of carbolic acid over all middens and collections of refuse, and upon flags of courts and the opening of drains. Some of the worst streets are being watered with a weak solution of this acid." At the date mentioned Liverpool had not suffered much from the epidemic. The latest report of the Registrar-General, received this morning, announces a marked abatement of cholera in London. In the brief period of five weeks the epidemic destroyed 3,116 lives. At latest dates, London was losing a less number of lives than St. Louis. From Bristol, in England, we are informed by Dr. WM. BUDD, that in that city and its vicinity they have witnessed convincing proof that by immediate and permanent disinfection of "choleraic and diarrhœal discharges, in their issue from the body," the epidemic may be wholly arrested. Dr. BUDD reasserts the belief that this simple sanitary duty will be found far more efficacious for prevention of cholera than vaccination is for small-pox." This is strong language for a man of broad views like Dr. BUDD, and I quote these words from his letter as being worthy of the attention which everything he utters has always received. In Paris it is known that for some time cholera has been taking more than one hundred lives daily. Unbroken reticence is the rule of the French bulletins of the epidemic. In Holland, to July 25, in thirteen large towns there were official returns of 10,348 cases or 6,700 deaths. Rotterdam—from whence we received so much cholera—giving 1,504 patients and 945 deaths. From Havre, the Consul, Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, writes, Aug. 13: "The port is the healthiest in all these waters; only three cholera deaths the last three days." In Northern Russia the epidemic is progressing more slowly and less fatally than in previous visitations, but in the Southern Provinces of that Empire and through Central Europe, upon the shores and tributaries of the Danube and the Pruth, and in many of the military cantonments the force and extent of the epidemic are reported as threatening and thus far very fatal. Whatever has been learned concerning reliable preventive measures in other cities is at this moment practiced by the sanitary officers of your Board. Respectfully submitted,

E. HARRIS, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary M. B. H.

WORK OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending Aug. 30:

Number of complaints of nuisances received	335
Number of notices served for abatement	294
Number of nuisances abated under service of notice	904
Number of sinks and water-closets cleaned	395
Number of loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,600
Number of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, ("bobs,") removed from City limits	198
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish seized, pounds, removed from City limits	850
Number of barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,400

The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE CHOLERA.

Number of Cases Yesterday—Whole Number of Deaths from Cholera in New-York and Brooklyn this Season.

The following are the cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday morning:

1. CAROLINE MAGOLINA, aged 38 years, German, married, No. 470 Tenth-avenue.
2. WM. RENSCHLER, aged 29 years, German, No. 16 Mulberry-street.
3. THOMAS SPILGE, aged 47 years, Ireland, No. 230 West Seventeenth-street, sent to hospital.
4. FANNY MURPHY, aged 32 years, No. 24 Roosevelt-street.

No change is reported from Ward's Island. Two cases remain.

Mr. KILLOCK reports one death from cholera at the lunatic asylum yesterday.

The following is the report from the Red House Hospital: Remaining at last report, 9; died, 1; remaining Aug. 30, 8.

The following is the report from Battery Hospital: Remaining at last report, 8; admitted since, 3; total, 11; discharged, 1; remaining, Aug. 30, 10.

The names of those admitted are: THOMAS DRISCOLL, aged 51 years, Ireland, No. 273 First-avenue; THOMAS SPILGE, aged 47 years, Ireland, No. 230 West Seventeenth-street; WM. RENSCHLER, aged 29 years, Germany, No. 16 Mulberry-street. Discharged: MARY O'BRIEN, aged 30 years, Ireland, Tenth Precinct Station House.

WHOLE NUMBER OF CASES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The following table shows the deaths from cholera in New-York from May 1 to Aug. 25:

In private dwellings, 276; City Hospital, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 19; Battery Barracks, 65; Red House Hospital, 17; other hospitals, 5; Blackwell's Island, 294; Ward's Island, 140; Randall's Island, 19; total, 836.

The following statement shows the whole number of deaths in Kings County from July 1, when the disease first appeared, to Aug. 25: In private dwellings, 311; City hospitals, 55; Penitentiary, 45; Jail, 19; County towns, 19; Kings County Hospital, 16; Brooklyn City Hospital, 1. Total, 456.

LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT CONKLING.

The following letter from J. T. CONKLING, Assistant Sanitary Inspector for Brooklyn, shows the condition of the Brooklyn Hospitals:

OFFICE ASSISTANT SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, COURT-HOUSE, BROOKLYN, Thursday, Aug. 30.

To E. B. DALTON, *Sanitary Superintendent, &c.:*

There have been but thirty-four cases of cholera reported to this office during the last week. This number includes those of the following reports:

By Dr. THAYER, from the hospital in Hamilton-avenue:

Remaining Aug. 23	3
Admitted since	7—10
Discharged well	4
Died	1
Remaining Aug. 30	5—10

By Dr. SWALM, from Park Hospital:

Remaining at last report	1
Admitted since	5— 6
Discharged well	2
Died	1
Remaining	3— 6

These hospitals remain in charge of a force only sufficient for the duties that pertain to the diminished number of patients. The gutters of the streets and the cellars and yards of the infected districts have again been cleaned and limed. Disinfectants have been thoroughly applied wherever it has been possible. Where cholera has occurred each family in the house and in adjoining houses has been visited and supplied with medicine. This, it is believed, has done very much to lessen the alarm and stay the spread of the disease. Very respectfully,

J. T. CONKLING.

THE CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia paper of yesterday says: "The report of the Board of Health of the cholera in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, shows a decrease, there being ten cases and four deaths. There are more cases of cholera reported daily than in either New-York or Brooklyn; the statement for the former city on Tuesday being three cases and four deaths, and for the latter, four cases and two deaths."

THE CHOLERA IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is a summary of the deaths by cholera from the 16th inst. up to the 24th:

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Aug. 16	22	22	44
Aug. 17	15	9	24
Aug. 18	21	6	27
Aug. 19	19	9	28
Aug. 20	6	8	14
Aug. 21	13	15	28
Aug. 22	18	10	28
Aug. 23	16	11	27
Total			228

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The deaths from cholera, yesterday, as reported by the Registrar, were five, being a slight increase over the previous two days. The following cases appear upon the bulletin of the Board of Health:

ANN SHUSTER, aged 9 years. Partition-street, between Van Brunt and Richards streets. Taken to hospital.

CATHARINE HOLMES, aged 55 years. No. 22 Raymond-street. Case favorable.

JOHN PEOPLES, aged 37. No. 125 East Baltic-street. In collapse.

MARY A. PEOPLES, aged 12 years. Same residence. Taken yesterday.

JOHN PEOPLES, aged 37. Same residence. Tendency to collapse.

Dr. J. T. CONKLING, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, reports that from the first case of cholera in Brooklyn up to Aug. 26, the locations of the fatal cases were as follows:

In private residences	311	In Kings County Jail	19
In Kings Co. Penitent'y	45	In Kings County Hosp'l	6
In County towns	19	Total	456
In Brooklyn City Hospi'l	1		
In Cholera Hospitals	55		

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twentieth Ward Johnson Club.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens, without regard to party, of the above Ward, held pursuant to call published in the TIMES, Hon. THOMAS J. BARR was called to the chair, and Mr. JOHN J. RABINEAU was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the formation of a ward organization to sustain President JOHNSON in his reconstruction policy for the preservation of the whole Union. After a few remarks by Mr. FRANCIS REYNOLDS and others, a motion was made to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair.

Tenth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the citizens of the above district friendly to the restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, at the Henry Clay House, corner Avenue A and First-street, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, JOHN J. WALSH; Secretaries, ANTHONY HARTMAN and EDWARD CAVANAGH. Treasurer, WM. H. MANSFIELD. Adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee.

The Committee on Retrenchment, appointed by Congress at its last session, held their first meeting yesterday in this City, in the United States Grand Jury Room, in Chambers-street.

The Committee is composed of Senators EDMUNDS, WILLIAMS, and BUCKALEW, and Representatives HALE, SCHENCK, RANDALL, JENCKES, and THOMAS. The following is the resolution under which the Committee act:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That a joint select committee be appointed, to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, to be styled "The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment;" that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers, agents, or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose, and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage; and inquire into the accounts and statements in relation to the Government debt, and the management thereof, and the mode of depositing and keeping of the public money, and all accounts relating thereto. That said Committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said Committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

The sessions of the Committee are private, but it is understood that several witnesses were examined yesterday.

POLICE TRIALS.

Derelictions of Patrolmen—Trial of Capt. John S. Young, Chief of the Detectives—Frivolous Charges—His Complete Vindication.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

Eighty policemen were yesterday brought to trial before the Commissioners, on various charges preferred against them by their superior officers. They were mostly for neglect of duty, being off post, and for similar breaches of discipline, the trials presenting no features of public interest. None of these charges were of a grave nature, and will not entail upon the offenders consequences more serious than the loss of a few days' pay.

DRUNK IN BROADWAY.

Officer GEORGE F. DUBUAR was charged with being drunk on Broadway, at the corner of Howard-street, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Three other officers testified that their attention was called to the accused by citizens, and that they saw him stagger and fall to the ground. Others testified to seeing DUBUAR about that time, and that while he had evidently been drinking, they considered him fit for duty. The evidence against the officer could not be rebutted.

CAPT. JOHN S. YOUNG.

The charges against this officer were investigated yesterday. The complaint sets forth that in November, 1864, Mr. JOHN W. WILLARD, of No. 684 Broadway, testified as follows: In the Fall of 1864 a bookkeeper in my employ abstracted funds from the firm; I put the matter in the hands of Capt. Young to investigate; he recovered something over $400 of the sum lost; I gave Capt. Young $40 for his trouble; I do not know how much we lost by the book-keeper; we have never prosecuted him; I have seen him frequently; I first gave Capt. Young $20, and a little while after gave him $20 more to divide between the two officers who had assisted in recovering the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham, counsel for Capt. Young—I made the statement which was published to Mr. Moore about three weeks ago; it was made while in conversation in regard to the public accusations made against the Detective Police; Mr. Moore was formerly a policeman; I did not mention the fact in a complaining spirit, and did not intend it to be repeated; next day a man wearing a policeman's shield came to me and wanted it repeated; I thought he was sent by the Police Commissioners, and so told him; next day my statement was published in the papers; I had no evidence against the book-keeper, except his own books and his statement; I did not want to prosecute him, and went to Capt. Young simply to get the money back; I sympathized with the young man's wife, and authorized her to write to her husband that if he would assist in recovering the money I would not prosecute; on the strength of this letter he returned and told me that he had lost the money gambling, in the house of George Brown, No. 231 Grand-street; I afterward met Mr. Brown in Capt. Young's office and had some conversation with him; after the $400 was paid me by Capt. Young I voluntarily gave him the $40; I did not begrudge it then and do not now; he did not ask for a reward nor suggest it; I gave it voluntarily and would do the same again under similar circumstances.

Mr. George Brown, a witness for the defence, testified: I keep the house No. 231 Grand-street; I knew the book-keeper referred to; he lost some money in my house, but not so much as was claimed; he lost some at other houses; Officers Bennett and Macdougal called to see me in reference to it, and wanted me to see Capt. Young; I made an appointment to meet him the following day; I went to the Captain's office and there found Mr. Willard; was introduced by Capt. Young and talked with Mr. Willard and the book-keeper; I arranged to pay Willard $500, the clerk agreeing to pay me back; he had not lost as much as $500 in my house; I gave the money—a portion of it in gold—to Capt. Young; when the young man lost the money he asked me to retain the gold and he would redeem it; I also gave a gold watch which he lost to his wife; she told me it was her property, and so I gave it to her; I felt sympathy for her; Capt. Young did nothing but introduce me to Willard and return the money.

Frederick Gooderson testified: I stop at No. 261 Grand-street; I recollect Mr. Willard's clerk losing money in the house, but not so much as $500; I went to the detective office with Mr. Brown, where he met Mr. Willard; they had a private conversation together; Capt. Young did not hear it, nor did I; after it was over Mr. Brown told me he had agreed to pay $500 to Willard.

Detectives Bennett and Macdougal testified to making the appointment for Brown to meet Willard at the Detective office; at that time all the force of the department was engaged in tracking the hotel burners, and Mr. Willard's case was considered of but little importance; it was just at that time that Capt. Young and these officers went West and captured Beale, Kennedy and Anderson, who were hung for hotel-burning; Mr. Willard had informed them that he did not want to prosecute the book-keeper, and as he only wanted his money recovered they thought it of little account; the amount he claimed to have lost was only about $1,000.

Judge Dowling testified that he had been connected with the police force since 1850 as patrolman, roundsman, Sergeant, Captain and Police Magistrate, and from his knowledge of the customs of the service he would have done precisely as Capt. Young had done; it is very hard to convict a man of embezzlement, and the criminal courts are often used by individuals to collect money thus taken from them; I consider it to be a part of the duty of the police to recover stolen property, even though there be no evidence to convict the thief.

District-Attorney Hall testified that in certain cases it was necessary for the ends of justice for officials to permit the escape of criminals. He cited the case of a Wall-street broker who was robbed, not only of his entire fortune, but of property belonging to others intrusted to his keeping. The thief was caught, but rather than that the broker should be ruined, he (the witness) had consented to the release of the culprit on his restoring the property. He thought it one of the functions of the Police to recover property, and said there were frequently cases where justice was served by allowing criminals to escape on their making good the losses they had occasioned.

It is a rule of the Police Commissioners that any rewards paid to officers must be at once paid over to the Treasurer, and it then becomes optional with the Board whether or not to return it to the officer or pay it into the Widow and Orphan Fund.

Mr. C. B. Gott, clerk to the Treasurer of the Board, testified that Capt. Young paid the $40 he had received from Mr. Willard immediately over to the Treasurer. The witness read the following entry from his records:

"Dec. 15, 1864—Received from Messrs. Young, Macdougal and Bennett $40, deducting $4 for Police Life Insurance Fund."

Mr. GRAHAM then submitted the following document:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

To the Commissioners Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: Permission is requested to retain $40 presented by Willard & Co. for the recovery of $560 embezzled from them by a book-keeper in their employ. Money recovered by Sergeant Young and Officers Macdougal and Bennett.

JOHN S. YOUNG,
Chief of Detective Squad.

Approved: J. A. K., (JOHN A. KENNEDY.)

Mr. GRAHAM made a long argument in conclusion, occupying over an hour. He denounced the New-York *Herald* for its garbled account of the last trial of Capt. YOUNG, in which account the Board of Commissioners was spoken of as an irresponsible "whitewashing" Court. Counsel thought the Board should commence legal proceedings against that paper for libel. He said these denunciations originated in the office of Marshal MURRAY, where convicted felons were employed as United States detective officers. He defied that office to sustain any charge of corruption against the Metropolitan detectives. Mr. GRAHAM read the following paragraph from the TIMES:

"A SPLENDID PRESENT.—The Spanish Government has acknowledged, in the handsomest manner, the services of Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, in the apprehension and return to Cuba of ARGUELLES, the officer who abused his trust in regard to liberated slaves and escaped to America. Mr. POTESTU, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, presented Mr. MURRAY with a beautiful diamond ring, worth $5,000."

What would be said of Capt. YOUNG if he had received such a present? Why, those wretches who are barking at this Police Department would have raised the cry of "corruption," and hounded you worse than ever. We have shown that during the war this Detective Police was working day and night in behalf of the General Government, and among other things captured three of the New-York hotel-burners, and had two of them executed. Yet we hear of no $5,000 ring being given to Capt. YOUNG, nor so much as a $5 ring, nor anything else. It would be a day of jubilee to the thieves if these wretches in the Marshal's office could get Capt. YOUNG and his experienced detectives removed, and green men appointed in their stead. But before this can be done stronger charges than these must be prepared, and such they cannot bring. The counsel concluded by asking the Board to express itself strongly in regard to this denunciation of the Police Department, when rendering its decision in this case.

Mr. ACTON said that Judge BOSWORTH, one of the Commissioners, was absent, and he preferred making no decision publicly until the whole of the testimony had been read at a full meeting of the Board. Privately the President remarked that Capt. YOUNG could not have vindicated himself more fully, and that his action in the matter was in accordance with the Police regulations.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THROWING VITRIOL.

Among those residing in the building No. 42 West Broadway are MARY MULLEN and HENRY GUERKER. They are distantly related by marriage, but their social relations have not been of the most harmonious character, HENRY having proceeded so far in his wicked conduct as to threaten his relative with personal violence and indignity. MARY, however, made light of these threats, having no apprehension that he would proceed to extremities. Subsequent events, however, proved that the fellow was determined upon serious mischief, for on Wednesday evening Mrs. MULLEN was approached by some one on the street in which she resides, near the corner of York-street, who poured a quantity of vitriol over her back and shoulders, immediately after taking to his heels, and escaping during the confusion which ensued. The unfortunate woman was terribly burned on the neck and body by the corroding fluid, experiencing great pain from the severe wounds so inflicted. Yesterday morning Mrs. MULLEN appeared in Court, and entered a formal complaint against her relative, HENRY GUERKER, charging him with having committed the outrage, and he was immediately arrested upon a bench warrant. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was held to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, being allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance. Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER entered into the necessary security, and GUERKER was permitted to depart. He denied the charge in the most emphatic terms, and claims his ability to establish an *alibi*.

ROBBED IN A BAR-ROOM.

THOMAS WILKES, who resides at No. 287 West Fortieth-street, was abroad nearly all Wednesday to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of President JOHNSON. During the evening he wandered off to the east side of the town, and stopped at the drinking saloon on the corner of Delancey and Mangin streets. Naturally weary with his long tramp, WILKES indulged in a social glass, and sitting down soon fell asleep. How long he continued thus does not appear, but when he did awake he was considerably startled on discovering that a diamond ring valued at $300 had been abstracted from his vest pocket. WILKES charged the bar-keeper, JAMES NUGENT, with the theft, but the latter denied all knowledge of the transaction. This denial did not satisfy the owner of the ring, so he called in Officer HARBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, and secured NUGENT's arrest. On arriving at the Oak-street Station-house the prisoner admitted his guilt, and stated that the missing ring could be found under a beer-barrel in the cellar, which information proved correct. The accused was fully committed for trial in default of the necessary bail. The ring was restored to the owner, who considered himself fortunate in so soon regaining possession of his property.

SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

WILLIAM J. CLARK, a respectably dressed and prepossessing youth, about 17 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of shoplifting. It appears that on the 16th inst. young CLARK and another person entered the store No. 46 Park-place, and expressed a desire to look at some goods, but after looking at those exhibited they declined to make any purchases and left the premises. After their departure a piece of cassimere cloth, valued at $50, was missed from the counter, and the inference was that the accused and his confederate had committed the theft. Yesterday morning Mr. JOSEPH H. PORTER, one of the clerks in the store, met CLARK in the street and recognized the coat upon his back as having been made of the missing piece of cloth, and at once caused his arrest. The Magistrate informed CLARK that he must stand committed for trial on the charge.

THEFT OF A CARRIAGE.

On the night of the 23d inst. JOSEPH TIEMAN broke open the front door of the stable No. 13 East Thirteenth-street, owned by Mrs. SMITH, a widow lady residing at No. 29 Union-square, and took therefrom an old-fashioned carriage valued at $400. The owner returned from the country a day or two after the robbery, and the loss was then discovered. Detective MCCLOUD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard of the fact that the robbery had been committed, and certain other facts coming to his knowledge, he arrested TIEMAN on the charge. He subsequently learned that the carriage had been delivered to JOHN L. VANDEWATER, auctioneer, at No. 100 Liberty-street, by the accused, who directed that it be sold for $300. The prisoner was held for trial, and the stolen vehicle returned to the owner.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PICKING POCKETS.

Mr. HENRY NEAL, a merchant, doing business at No. 71 Broadway, charges CHAS. KING and RAYMOND, both young men, with the theft of a gold watch and chain from his person yesterday.

Mr. NEAL says that while viewing the procession from the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, he felt some one pulling at his watch chain, and then heard it snap, as it broke from the ring. He turned round, and caught KING with his hand just being withdrawn from his (Mr. NEAL's) vest pocket. He also saw him pass something to CARR. He thereupon gave the alarm, when Officers CONNOR and RICHARDSON came up and arrested the accused and conveyed them to the Station-house.

The watch was found on the sidewalk where the theft was committed, by Mrs. WALTON, residing at No. 93 Charles-street. She gave it over to Roundsman RAY, who carried it to the Station-house, where Mr. NEAL identified it as his property. The prisoners say they are respectably employed, and did not commit the larceny. They were committed for trial without bail.

TWO AGAINST ONE.

Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, residing at No. 349 West Thirty-first-street, on behalf of his son HENRY, a little fellow 13 years of age, complains that Mr. and Mrs. SPECK, neighbors of his, yesterday violently twisted HENRY's arm, and dragged him some two blocks through the street, to his serious injury. The accused were held for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FALSE PRETENCES.

A middle-aged man, named HENRY SOLAR, *alias* "Moses Frank," has been in the habit of visiting various clothing houses, and there, under the representation that he was a tailor in search of work, would get a number of unmade coats to take home, and in every instance he failed to bring them back. Mr. GUSTAVE LIPPMAN, of No. 37 Vesey-street; Mr. HENRY K. MITCHELL, No. 310 Broadway, and Mr. CASPER JACOBS, of No. 293 Third-avenue, have been thus victimized by this man within a few days past. It is alleged that one COHEN, of No. 22 Baxter-street, bought the goods of the prisoner. SOLAR was committed for trial.

A BURGLARY AND CONTEMPLATED MURDER.

ANTONIO MARTINEZ, *alias* "Philips," and ANTONIO WILLIAMS, two desperate Spaniards, the former about forty-five years of age, and the latter perhaps eighteen years old, were arrested on a charge of burglary preferred against them by Mrs. CATHARINE ROGERS, who alleges that they broke into her house on Wednesday night and stole therefrom about $300 worth of goods and $50 in money. A full set of skeleton keys and an old razor were found upon MARTINEZ. The property was recovered through the evidence of the prisoner, WILLIAMS, who told the officers where to find it. He says one of the keys was made a day or two since for the purpose of entering the dwelling, No. 16 Jackson-street. The razor was intended for the killing of the gentleman residing at that place should he give any alarm. They were both committed without bail to answer the charge.

A THIEF AND FORGER.

ANNIE CARLAND, a very respectable-looking young female, was arraigned for stealing two dozen linen shirts, (unmade,) valued at $60, from Mrs. MARY MEYER, of No. 49 East Broadway. It appears by her own confession that she was in the habit of forging recommendations from highly respectable parties in the upper part of the City, and then going to different parties with these recommendations, and getting material from them with which to make up dress shirts. These, when thus made up, were never returned. Several other parties appeared against her, preferring similar charges. She was held for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

DENNIS COLEMAN was brought up before Justice KELLY on the charge of having on Wednesday night followed Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON into an alley-way in East Forty-first-street, where he struck him and knocked him down, injuring him very seriously. During the assault it is alleged that COLEMAN tore Mr. JOHNSTON's clothes and attempted to wrest his watch-chain from him. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

A LIGHT-FINGERED GENT.

Mr. ALBERT BIEL, living at No. 51 Bayard-street, complained that while he was asleep in his brewery, on Wednesday afternoon, one THOS. SULLIVAN stole his pocket-book from his pantaloons pocket. The contents of the book were valued at $25. WM. BAITMAN, residing at No. 127 Avenue C, witnessed the theft and so swore before the Court. SULLIVAN was committed for examination.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. ENTERPRISE.

These clubs met at Hoboken on Wednesday, and played an interesting game with the following result:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Murtha, r. f.	2	2	Wilson, l. f.	4	3
Patterson, c. f.	3	4	Duncan, 3d b.	5	1
Edwards, s. s.	5	1	Sebring, p.	3	4
Cook, l. f.	3	3	Miller, 1st b.	2	4
Jewell, p.	1	5	Hosford, s. s.	2	3
Cornwall, 3d b.	4	2	Ward, 2d b.	3	3
Hall, 1st b.	1	2	Russell, c.	2	3
Richards, c.	5	1	Hart, r. f.	3	2
Pinkham, 2d b.	3	3	Spielman, c. f.	3	3
Total	27	23	Total	27	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Enterprise	7	2	1	3	5	1	0	2	2—23
Empire	7	0	7	6	4	1	1	1	0—27

Fly-catches—Enterprise, 7; Empire, 9.
Out on Foul Balls—Enterprise, 9; Empire, 4.
Passed Balls—RICHARDS, 2; CORNWALL, 3; EDWARDS, 3; RUSSELL, 6.
Home Run—HALL, 1.
Umpire—Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BENSON and DICK.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—ORIENTAL VS. ACTIVE.

These two first-class junior clubs played a match yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the Alliance Base Ball Club, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, for the silver ball and junior championship, which resulted in a victory for the Orientals by a score of 34 to 16, in a game of six innings. The following is the score:

ORIENTALS.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVES.	Outs.	Runs.
L. Miller, p.	2	5	Wilson, 2d b.	2	2
Young, c. f.	1	4	Lawrence, 3d b.	1	2
J. Miller, c.	4	3	Brady, p.	2	1
Burns, 3d b.	1	4	Baker, s. s.	3	1
McCord, 1st b.	2	4	DeForrest, r. f.	3	1
Smith, s. s.	2	3	Bellan, c.	1	3
Harry, l. f.	1	4	Collier, c. f.	2	2
Wilson, 2d b.	4	2	Myers, l. f.	2	2
Miles, r. f.	1	5	Fournet, 1st b.	2	2
Total	18	34	Total	18	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Orientals	8	9	2	4	8	3—34
Actives	3	0	0	5	6	2—16

Umpire—Mr. DUGAN, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BIDWELL and ROBERTS.
Time of Game—Three hours.
Home runs—MILES, 1; WILSON, 1; LAWRENCE, 1.

CHESTER VS. UNION.

A very interesting match was played between these junior clubs, on Tuesday last, on the grounds of the latter club at Weschester, which ended in a victory for the Union boys by the following score:

CHESTER.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
C. Milliken, c.	7	2	D. Milliken, Jr., c.	2	9
F. Holmes, p.	6	1	F. Zerega, p.	2	9
G. Johnson, s. s.	5	4	C. Mann, 1st b.	3	7
C. Hasbrouck, 3d b.	5	2	H. Adee, 3d b.	4	4
G. Barretto, 2d b.	4	1	J. Mangam, s. s.	7	2
W. Quick, l. f.	3	3	P. Morris, 2d b.	3	7
E. Schaler, r. f.	3	2	J. Simpson, l. f.	1	10
F. Adee, c. f.	5	1	W. Caswell, r. f.	5	4
G. Simpson, 1st b.	6	3			
Total	27	19	Total	27	52

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Chester	3	0	3	4	1	4	3	0	1—19
Union	5	4	3	2	3	0	4	21	10—52

Umpire—O. L. LEFFERTS.

BIBLE HOUSE VS. APPLETON'S.

The following is the score of a game played on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Social Club, Hoboken, between the employees of the Bible House and Appleton's:

BIBLE HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.	APPLETON'S.	Outs.	Runs.
P. Connolly, p.	4	4	Stims, c.	3	3
Downing, s. s.	1	6	Campbell, 3d b.	5	1
Martin, c.	2	5	Collins, l. f.	4	2
J. Connolly, 3d b.	4	4	McLeod, p.	2	3
Starkey, 1st b.	3	5	Elliott, s. s.	5	0
Hall, 2d b.	2	6	Owen, 2d b.	3	2
Rhodes, c. f.	6	0	Davis, 1st b.	2	2
Marsden, r. f.	1	5	Whittot, c. f.	4	1
Kelly, l. f.	4	3	Star, r. f.	0	3
Total	27	38	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Bible-House	6	4	9	4	1	7	7	0	0—38
Appleton's	2	2	6	0	2	1	3	1	1—18

Umpire—W. T. FREED, of the Active Club.
Scorers—T. H. EMERY and H. TOMKINS.
Fly-catches—Bible House, 6; Appleton's, 11.
Home Runs—Bible House, 7; Appleton's, 0.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSION WORK.—The City Mission held their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson, near Spring street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Several of the missionaries made brief statements of their observations and experiences in visiting tenant-houses, hospitals and prisons, and the happy results of evangelistic efforts among all classes. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS spoke of the Moravian Mission among the Germans in the Eleventh Ward, and also of the mission station in the Fourteenth Ward, and of the encouraging progress of the work. The Chairman referred to the old Duane-street M. E. Church, in the Fifth Ward, and the operations of the City Tract Society in 1831-2. Rev. J. B. SMITH, the pastor of the church, expressed his hearty approbation of the objects of the meeting, and his great interest in the proceedings; his sympathy with the indefatigable missionaries, and his best wishes for their continued success. The figures of the month show the following: 9,656 missionary visits, 472 meetings, 385 persons and churches and missions, 282 children to Sunday-school, 172 Bibles and Testaments given, and 73,800 tracts distributed.

FIRE IN CHURCH-STREET.—At about 8:50 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the cellar of the wooden building known as No. 219 Church-street, occupied by Mr. KELLY, a dealer in rags and paper stock. The flames soon spread to the roofs of Nos. 217, 219, 219½ and 221, considerably damaging the buildings and contents. The houses were occupied principally by colored families, whose furniture was greatly injured by water. The occupants of house No. 36 Lispenard-street, corner of Church, sustained slight loss on their furniture by water. The total loss will be about $2,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The buildings No. 219, 219½, 221 and 223 Church-street were recently purchased by Mr. KINGSLAND, and the tenants were yesterday notified to remove within thirty days, as the property is to be torn down. Fire Marshal BAKER is investigating the origin of the fire.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. S. F. Van Choate, New-York; Gen. C. L. Wetmore, Chicago; Hon. P. H. Field, Geneva; Hon. Chas. Ashley, Ogdensburgh; J. W. Boteler, Washington; Geo. D. Hall, St. Louis; and Hon. James T. Ryan, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. C. H. Morgan, United States Army; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Washington; and W. S. McNairy, Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. Custer, United States Army; Gen. Fullerton, Washington; A. Van Praag, Boston; and H. J. Browning, Adjutant-General British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Constantine de Bodisco, of the Russian Legation; Prince Ouronsoff, Russia; and Mme. Stoeckle, Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; Hon. R. R. Bridges, North Carolina; Gen. G. S. Batcheller, Albany; Gen. Dawson, United States Army; Hon. E. P. Ross, Syracuse; and Edward Bates, Attorney-General United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK WALSH, a native of Ireland, and residing at the corner of Crosby and Broome streets, fell through the hatchway of the Government stores, on the corner of Hubert and Washington streets, and was instantly killed. It appears that the hatchway was in use, and a plank had been thrown across the trap on the fifth floor. The deceased was employed in the storehouse and attempted to walk across, when, losing his balance, he was precipitated to the pavement beneath. He leaves a widow and three children wholly unprovided for. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest to-day.

WOMAN KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night, about 8:30 o'clock, an Irish woman named KNIFE was struck with the cow-catcher of the New-Haven train from New-York, at Tremont, while attempting to cross the track. She was dragged about three rods. She was cut open so that her entrails hung out when she was picked up and taken to the Station-house. An inquest was held yesterday morning, and a verdict was rendered exonerating the railroad officials from all blame. She was a married woman, and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. The train was stopped, however, inside of four rods after she was struck.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT TREMONT.—As the Harlem Express train from Albany reached Tremont yesterday noon, a Frenchman named JOHN BABTIST was driving some cows across the track, when he was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown from the track, breaking his left leg and right arm and otherwise injuring him. He was picked up and carried to the Station-house, where he was kept until his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, in New-York.

A RABID DOG KILLED—TWO CHILDREN BITTEN.—Yesterday afternoon two little children, named JACOB SCHREIMER and LOUISE EINSTEIN, were playing upon the Third-avenue, near Forty-second-street, when they were severely bitten by a mad dog that happened to be passing through the street. The animal was pursued by a Police Officer, and after eight shots had pierced him he fell dead in the street, where, by the way, the body laid at a late hour in the afternoon.

CAMP MEETING AT MONTGOMERY.—The annual camp meeting for the Newburgh District of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday next, continuing until the following Saturday. Montgomery is twelve miles west of Newburgh, and ten north of Goshen, from which points it can be reached by stage. The camp ground is finely situated on the bank of the Walkill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH, who has recently been the Deputy Collector in charge of the Clearance Bureau of the Customs, has been appointed appraiser. Mr. GEORGE W. EMBREE, the former Deputy Collector of the Clearance Bureau, is reappointed, and will resume his duties in that position on the 1st of September.

RUN OVER.—A little boy named CHARLES CAMPBELL, aged 6 years, was run over yesterday afternoon by one of the Hudson River Railroad cars, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were carefully attended to.

DROWNED.—A man named SMITH LOCKWOOD was discovered last evening floating in the water at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—The Union Republican Assembly District Conventions of Kings County will meet this day and evening for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 5th of September. The First District Convention will meet at No. 9 Court-street, at 3 P. M. The other conventions meet at the following places at 8 P. M.: Second District, Latimer Hall, Court-street; Third District, No. 93 Boerum-street; Fourth District, No. 9 Court-street; Fifth District, "Hill Shades," No. 121 Carlton-avenue; Sixth District, corner South First and Fourth streets; Seventh District, corner Ewen and Meserole streets.... A meeting of officers and soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion was held at Montague Hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of forming a Soldiers' and Sailors' Association in support of the policy of the present Administration. There was a numerous attendance. Gen. KOSLAY occupied the chair, and made a brief address in favor of the object in view. Col. NAGLE also made a speech, when a committee of five was appointed to select permanent officers to be chosen at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—A meeting of the delegates representing all the Evangelical denominations of this city, was held in St. Matthew's Church, Atlantic-street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a "Young People's Union Prayer Meeting." Mr. J. C. BURNELL presided, and after the usual opening formalities the Convention elected the following permanent officers: President—E. B. Spooner. Vice-Presidents—J. D. Elwell, Congregationalist; C. Lee, Baptist; D. H. Downs, Presbyterian; J. M. Bulwinkle, Methodist; J. J. Blair, Episcopalian; F. R. Taylor, Reformed Dutch; A. S. Weisheimer, Lutheran. Secretaries—W. A. Cook, George C. Keep. Treasurer—E. S. Chapin. Executive Committee—E. D. Berri, Congregationalist; C. Mumford, Presbyterian; F. B. Chase, Baptist; R. M. Brenig, English Lutheran; J. C. Burnell, Methodist; A. Napier, Episcopalian; D. A. Haynes, Reformed Dutch. Messrs. Burnell, Keep and Taylor were appointed a Committee to prepare an appeal to the churches of the city, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Mr. LUCIUS P. STARR, agent for ROGERS' locomotive works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, and residing on the corner of Joralemon and Garden streets, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased had for a long time been suffering with dyspepsia, which, together with some business troubles, made him despondent, and at times sick of life. After breakfast he went to the reading-room and took up a paper. The housekeeper remarked that he looked very pale, and he answered that he felt so. He then repaired to his bed-chamber, and a strange sound being heard shortly thereafter, his wife and others entered the room, where they found him lying dead upon the floor. The deceased had fired the pistol into his mouth, and the ball came out of the left ear. He leaves a wife and three children. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH, and a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind was rendered.

ALLEGED HEAVY LARCENY.—A man named PATRICK BOODEN, residing at No. 130 North Ninth-street, Eastern District, was Wednesday arraigned before Justice DAILY on a charge of stealing, at various times, varnishes, japans, &c., to the value of several thousand dollars, from the varnish factory of MANDEL & COHN, North Tenth, near Fifth-street. It seems that BOODEN was employed as foreman by this firm, and, as alleged, he stocked his place with their property, and issued business cards as a manufacturer. The only witness examined was Special Officer COCHEU, of the Internal Revenue Department, who testified to finding about $1,200 worth of stock at BOODEN's place of residence. The examination will be continued to-day. The prisoner states that he purchased the property in question.

EIGHTH WARD JOHNSON ASSOCIATION.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of the policy of President JOHNSON, was held at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue last evening, for the purpose of forming a Johnson Association. Alderman JOSEPH WILSON presided, and addresses in support of the President's policy were made by the Chairman, S. B. CUSHING, Esq., and others. About 150 men signed their names to the roll, when a Committee on Organization was appointed to report at the next meeting. The assemblage then adjourned.

FIRE.—About noon yesterday a fire occurred in a frame house in Fifteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which was used by a workman in the manufacture of brushes. The flames spread to a frame house adjoining, and both buildings were damaged to the extent of $1,000—insured. The property is owned by Mr. ROSSA.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.—A lady named CAROLINE BURGE, while standing in front of her residence, in Conover-street, between Wolcott and Dyckman streets, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, received a severe wound in one of her legs, by a pistol-ball fired by some person unknown. The injury is not of a dangerous character.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man, in an entirely nude state, was found near Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. There were no marks of violence, and there was nothing whatever by which he could be identified. Deceased was about 40 years of age and had dark hair. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

FELL FROM A HORSE.—Mr. PHILIP SCHUCK, a butcher, doing business corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday, while on his way to join the procession of the Butchers' Guard, and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

BURGLARY.—A man named PETER DERNUTH was on Wednesday arrested by the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct on a charge of burglariously entering the residence of Mrs. SOUR, on the Cypress Hills Plank road, and stealing therefrom $100 in money and a gold watch. He was locked up.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—We are requested to state that the prize fight between MCAULIFFE and KELLY on Tuesday morning did not take place at Morris Grove but on the South Road, the proprietor of the Grove positively forbidding the parties to enter his grounds.

LAW REPORTS.

The Constitutionality of the Excise Law.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

The General Term, called for the hearing of argument in the Excise cases, was convened yesterday morning by Judge BARNARD. He said there were not sufficient Judges to sit at General Term for the hearing of argument. Judge Ingraham was in Nova Scotia, and Judge Clerke, though in the City, was in attendance upon his sick wife. In a consultation with Judge Clerke, the suggestion had been made to him that a *pro forma* decision be entered, both sides consenting, and thus let the question go to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Tracy expressed his assent to such a disposition of the case.

Judge Barnard—I have made up my mind after a very careful consideration of the law, that, although there are many harsh and objectionable features in it, yet that it is constitutional, and I have said so. I think that I am not now impartial enough to hear and determine upon the argument. I hope that a *pro forma* decision will be consented to that the law is constitutional.

Mr. Tracy suggested, after consultation with counsel on the other side, that they then present their papers, which would be a submission of the case, instead of having a *pro forma* order entered, and when a sufficient number of judges came the decision could be entered. He supposed the General Term could be adjourned till then.

Judge BARNARD said the judges would be here next Monday.

Mr. Fithian—I suggest that the case be then submitted.

This was agreed to, and the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

The Proposed Elevated Railway—The Question upon the Injunction Against the Common Council to go to the General Term upon a Pro forma Order.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

A. T. Stewart vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—*The People* vs. *The Same.*—The cases came up yesterday upon a motion to continue a preliminary injunction granted against the Common Council, restraining them from passing a resolution permitting the Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railroad Company to construct an elevated railway in Broadway, from the Battery to Sixty-fourth-street, and thence along the Bloomingdale Road to Yonkers.

Judge Barnard—I suppose the only question would be as to whether the Corporation of the City of New-York is a legislative body. As I understand the decision in the Sturdevant case, and in other cases, there can be no question but that the Court has the right of granting an injunction if the Corporation is not a legislative body; but if it be, could the Court grant any injunction against them?

Mr. Marsh—We make that point with others; but that is, of course, the great question in the case. We claim that they are a legislative body, and that it is beyond the power of the Court to enjoin them in that capacity. Another point is this: They aver in their complaint that this Corporation has no power whatever to pass any such resolution, and that if so passed, it will be utterly illegal and void. They, therefore, in an equity case, bring themselves out of Court. They cannot ask your Honor to enjoin something that, according to their complaint, is a perfect nullity.

Mr. Evarts—Every illegal act is in law a nullity.

Recorder Hackett—We have no objection to having an order entered *pro forma*, and let it go to the General Term.

Judge Barnard—I am free to say that before I granted this injunction I looked at the matter very carefully, and having once granted it, it seems impossible that I should vacate the order.

Mr. O'Gorman—My duty in this case is to defend what I conceive to be the rights of the city. If your honor has made up your mind, of course the best way is to go directly to the General Term.

Judge Barnard—Then you can get there in November, or possibly, next week. I think it is well to be as expeditious as possible, because if we are to have the railroad, the sooner it is in operation the better.

Judge Hilton—We don't look at it in that light, as it will obstruct the street.

Mr. Marsh—That we deny.

Mr. Evarts—We think your denial is on the notion that lying on a bed don't interfere with it.

An order was entered continuing the injunction.

For plaintiff, Mr. Evarts, Ex-Judge Bosworth and Hilton; for defendants, Recorder Hackett, Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, and Luther R. Marsh.

In Court of Appeals, in Consultation June, 1866.

Everett Loveridge vs. *Robert Oyer.*—This was an action to recover possession of lands under the following circumstances: One Andre held the legal title to a tavern stand in trust for one Peck, who was the beneficial owner thereof, and in possession. Andre executed a deed of the premises to one Ballou, intended as security for the payment of a debt of $250, due from Andre to Ballou. By subsequent arrangement, the tavern stand was by proper deeds in writing exchanged for a farm, with the consent of all parties interested; and it was orally agreed that Ballou should hold the farm upon the same terms and conditions he held the tavern stand. Subsequently a judgment was recovered against Ballou by the plaintiff's assignor, and such proceedings were had in the premises that the questions presented were whether the oral agreement would legally convert a deed absolute upon its face, but intended as security to a mortgage, and whether the judgment obtained by plaintiff's assignor against Ballou was a lien upon this land so held by him as security, &c. The Court held that in legal effect Ballou was mortgagee of the tavern stand to the amount of $2,050; and that Andre held the equity of redemption in trust for Peck; and that when the farm was substituted for the tavern-stand, under an oral agreement that Ballou should hold it in the same manner, &c., the same relations were maintained; and that the judgment against Ballou was not a lien upon such premises, notwithstanding the naked legal title was in him, and therefore affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

Jesse C. Easton vs. *Charles L. Clark.*—Action brought to recover the price and value of certain lumber purchased by defendant of plaintiff's factor, with knowledge that the factor intended to apply the proceeds of the purchase to the payment of his own debt, &c. The question arose upon exceptions by the defendant to the charge of the Court, to the effect that if the jury believed the defendant, with a view of obtaining the payment of a debt owing to himself by the factor, purchased the lumber, and paid, beside, thirteen hundred dollars, with knowledge of the plaintiff's interest therein, and with knowledge that the factor wanted the money to pay his own debt, and intended to use it, the defendant was not protected in his purchase, and the plaintiff might recover.

This Court held the charge of the Court to be correct, and affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

George H. Renard vs. *Michael O'Brian.*—The action in this case was in the nature of a creditor's bill. Judgment had been recovered by plaintiff against defendant, and execution had been issued thereon to the Sheriff in the usual form; and within two days from the issuing of the same it had been returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied for want of property to levy the same. Defendant claimed in the Court below that the action was improperly commenced within sixty days from the issuing of the execution; and these objections were sustained, and the bill was dismissed and judgment given against the plaintiff for costs. On appeal, the General Term sustained the judgment of the Special Term, and plaintiff appealed to this Court.

This Court were of opinion that the complaint was improperly dismissed; that the sixty days given by the Revised Statutes as limiting the life of an execution is for the benefit of the Sheriff; and although he may take the full time to satisfy himself of the possibility of collecting the judgment, he is not required to do so; and that he may return the same in good faith at any time within that period, and therefore, that an action in the nature of a creditor's bill is maintainable before the expiration of the sixty days from the issuing of the execution.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Horrible Murder near Cortland.

From the Syracuse Journal.

A horrible murder was committed near Cortland Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25. A man named THOMAS PARKS, of English descent, who lives on a farm some two or three miles west of Cortland, had been to the village during the afternoon, and while there was met by a neighbor of his, named PATRICK MCCARTY, and who asked him to carry home a sack of flour and some groceries for him. PARKS consented, and after several drinks both men got into the wagon and started for home. After proceeding some distance they got into a dispute over some trifling matter, and PARKS became incensed, and stopping the horse threw the flour, &c., out of the wagon. While doing so MCCARTY jumped out and ran, followed by PARKS, who threw a large stone and struck him on the back of the head, and he fell on the ground insensible. PARKS came up to the insensible man, turned him over and began kicking him in the ribs, breaking several of them. Not satisfied with this, PARKS took a stone and began pounding him about the head and face, literally punching out one of his eyes, which was found lying beside the body on the ground. PARKS, finding he had killed MCCARTY, jumped into his wagon and drove home, put a saddle on a sorrel mare, and started back to Cortland village, where he stopped at one of the taverns and called for a drink, taking a whole glass of liquor, and turned to go out, when he met a boy who lived in the vicinity of the murder, who told him the man he had pounded was dead. PARKS rushed toward his horse, and the boy took hold of the bridle, but PARKS by some means shook off the boy, and started off, taking the road to Syracuse. PARKS is between 25 and 26 years of age, is represented as of a quarrelsome disposition, and decidedly ugly when in liquor. Later intelligence brings word that the murderer was arrested at Truxton about 7 o'clock Sunday night and taken to Cortland, making no resistance.

Destructive Fire at Fairport—Planing-mill Destroyed.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 28.

The planing-mill of JONES, NEWMAN & Co., at Fairport, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from a back draft in the chimney, the mill being driven by steam. Burning shavings were thrown out of this draft into shavings lying in the building. The building with its contents, valuable machinery, lumber, &c., was totally destroyed. No other buildings were near enough to be in jeopardy. The citizens succeeded in saving some lumber and property outside of the building beyond the reach of the flames. The loss is estimated at $10,500, on which there was no insurance. The insurance companies were unwilling to take the risk on such property.

The citizens of Fairport, realizing the importance of such an establishment to their enterprising village, resolved at once that the mill should be rebuilt. Over $3,000 were subscribed on the ground while the fire was burning, to aid Messrs. JONES, NEWMAN & Co. to rebuild, and as much more was promised them in addition. The firm was doing a profitable business, dealing in lumber and coal, planing, &c.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

The Queen	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Sept. 1	New-York	Glasgow
Arago	Sept. 1	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manhattan	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Hecla	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
City of New-York	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Hibernia	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Belgian	Aug. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

New-York	Sept. 1	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept. 1	Aspinwall
Tampico	Sept. 5	Vera Cruz
Manhattan	Sept. 10	Havana and V. C.
Arizona	Sept. 11	Aspinwall
Hy Chauncey	Sept. 21	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 30—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—A. McNab, J. Kirk, H. Schomnaberger, J. Lewis, A. McLean, Miss Cole. Mr. Brown, Miss Crooks, G. Mair, D. Lees, J. McConnachy, Agnes Watson, Jane A. Watson, Margaret, Eliza, Peter, Mary and Bessy Watson, A. Buchanan, Mr. Lochart, Mrs. James Dunlop, Thomas Dunlop, Mrs. Jane McCloy, A. Fleming, J. Allen, J. Arnold, D. Sinclair, H. Nicholson, A. G. Mackay, Mr. Kinnear, Mrs. and Willie Kinnear, G. Bungam, wife and 3 sons, Mrs. Wright and son, F. Martyn, R. O. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Krocher, Mr. and Mrs. McGay, Isaac and Mary McGay, J. Shakespeare, Miss Rutherford, J. H. Robertson and wife.

In steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay—Miss Hazeltine Hull, Mrs. J. M. Fowler, Miss R. H. Fowler, Miss M. L. Fowler, Master T. L. Fowler, Master J. L. Fowler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 5 25 | Sun sets 6 34 | Moon rises 10 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 25 | Gov. Island 12 14 | Hell Gate 1 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.: Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Delaware, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks August, (Pruss.,) Callies, Cork via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Mary Baker, (Br.,) Scott, Cardiff and Queenstown, via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wm. Mallory, Wilbur, Indianola and Lavacca, C. H. Mallory; Lotus, (Br.,) Prior, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Eastport, Brett, Son & Co.; Whitaker, Leok, Boston, Holyoke & Murray.

Schooners Onrust, Thompson, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. T. Wines, Kulse, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Siteman, Cape Canso, B. F. Small & Co.; Zoe, Hall, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Persis L. Smith, Brown, Jacksonville, Dibble, Worth & Co.; Breeze, Lynch, Pensacola, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Crusade, Rayner, Middletown, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; J. H. Seguine, Caviller, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arnica, (Br.,) Speight, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Aug. 17, and Londonderry 18th, with mdse. and 353 passengers to Francis MacDonald.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight July 16, with mdse. and 187 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had one birth during the passage.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Harrison, Cow Bay 4 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Confidence, Johnston, Glasgow 50 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Anna Maria, (Pruss.,) Bartels, Marseilles 53 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 20.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, ——, ——, Providence.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, Providence.

Schr. The Chief, Barber, George's Banks, with fish.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Boston.

Schr.-yacht Idler, from a cruise to the Eastward.

Yacht Juniata, Blaney, Boston, via Newport.

Below.

Ship Galena, McNair, from Liverpool.

The ship Mercury, reported in yesterday's edition, from pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, was outward bound, and not from Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30—Arr. steamers T. D. Wagner, from Charleston; Nereus, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. T. D. Warner, of Philadelphia, Darrah, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston, ran ashore on East Chop, Holmes' Hole, on the night of the 28th inst., and sprung a leak. Would probably be got off next tide, with the assistance of a tug.

Steamtug Hobomok, which left Baltimore on the 29th for Morehead City, N. C., while towing the ship Bazaar (from Baltimore for Philadelphia) off Thames Point, Chesapeake Bay, was destroyed by fire. Ship Bazaar not damaged. Crew of the tug saved.

The schr. Farewell, from Cape May, before reported ashore at Sandy Hook, was got off on the night of the 29th and towed to New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 19, barks, Mayflower, Lovejoy, for New-York, ldg.; Reindeer, Wellington, from do., arr. 1st, for do., ldg.; Ann Elizabeth, Morgan, from Philadelphia, arr. 1st, dischg.; Montezuma, Hammond, from New-York, arr. 2d, dischg.; brigs Aroostook, Bryant, fm. Boston, arr. 5th, dischg.; Wm. Mason, Small, from Millbridge, arr. 5th, dischg.; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, for New-York, ldg.; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, for Demerara, ldg.; schr. Navigator, Wicks, from New-York, ldg. to return; St. Croix, McGregor, dischg.; Emma, Morton, from Georgetown, S. C. Sld. 2d, bark Meaco, Wortinger, Orohilla; 4th, brig Frank, Jones, New-York; 6th, Pilot's Bride, Blachford, Trinidad.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 25, bark Leonidas, for New-York in 5 ds.; Tubal Cain, wtg.; Dirigo, do.; Waldo, for New-York in 9 ds.; Helen, do. in 7 ds.

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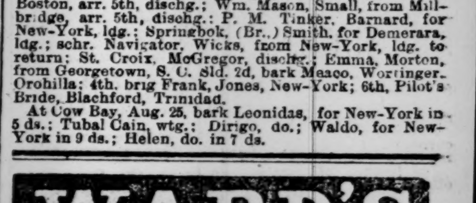

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 511, Aug. 30, 1866.
34, 40, 39, 50, 66, 1, 52, 38, 60, 8, 55, 42, 15.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 512, Aug. 30, 1866.
20, 42, 52, 48, 62, 15, 40, 65, 50, 58, 17, 54, 3, 47, 2.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 411, Aug. 30, 1866.
70, 67, 45, 65, 12, 62, 19, 69, 20, 31, 78, 5, 14.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 412, Aug. 30, 1866.
27, 63, 49, 23, 12, 7, 68, 20, 30, 56, 34, 54, 42, 78, 46.

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